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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissances Across the Potomac on Monday.

The Enemy Discovered to be in Force Near Winchester.

The Losses in the Battles in Maryland.

Gen. McClellan's Official Report

Our Loss at South Mountain 2,325; at Antietam 12,469.

Rebel Loss Estimated at 30,000.

RECONNOISANCES ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following dispatch is from a special correspondent of the TIMES:

SHARPSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Yesterday, Col. FARNSWORTH's Brigade of cavalry, accompanied by GIBSON's and TIDBALL's United States Batteries, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, below Shepherdstown. The force reconnoitered the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy still holds his position in the vicinity of Winchester.

Maj. MADILL, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with three squadrons, took the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy also had two pieces of artillery, and fired a few shell, but without effect.

The rebel vedettes which were in Shepherdstown and along the roads in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced.

Capt. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois, took the road to Winchester. In the houses along the way he took prisoners over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Col. MEGILL, of Georgia, all of whom were paroled.

At Shepherdstown Gen. PLEASANTON's Provost-Marshal paroled nearly 400 rebel wounded.

Our artillery was not brought into practice.

Gen. GRIFFIN, with the Fourteenth New-York, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Thirty-second Massachusetts and Second District of Columbia Regiments, also crossed the river, and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over four wagons, which they brought in at night loaded with forage. They also picked up twenty-five muskets.

It is believed that the enemy will not reappear in Shepherdstown while our forces occupy their present position opposite.

THE LOSSES IN THE MARYLAND BATTLES.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army, by Gen. MCCLELLAN:

NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1862—1:30 P. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was: 443 dead, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total, 2,325.

At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed; 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. Total, 12,469.

Total loss in the two battles 14,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major DAVIS, Assistant Inspector-General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle—probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500 the total rebels killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these, about 1,200 are wounded.

This gives me a rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include the stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back in Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 caissons' bodies, 39 colors, and 1 signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

On the battle-field of Antietam, 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, but owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point, 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

THE EXPULSION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

THANKS OF MARYLAND TO GEN. M'CLELLAN AND HIS ARMY, AND TO GOV. CURTIN AND THE MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following has just been issued by Gov. BRADFORD:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 29, 1862.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.—The expulsion of the rebel army from the soil of Maryland should not be suffered to pass without a proper acknowledgment and the cordial thanks of her authorities to those who were chiefly instrumental in compelling that evacuation.

I would tender therefore, on behalf of the State of Maryland, to Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN and the gallant officers and men under his command, my earnest and hearty thanks for the distinguished courage skill and, gallantry with which that achievement was accomplished. It reflects a lustre upon the ability of the Commander-in-Chief and the heroism and endurance of his followers, that the country everywhere recognizes, and that even our enemies are constrained to acknowledge.

To Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and to the militia of his State, who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptoms of an invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland Brigade, shows that that border is in all respects but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one.

I cannot forbear to notice in this connection the conduct of our own regiments that took part in the recent battles. All reports concur in representing their gallantry as all their State could desire.

The numbers of them killed and wounded, and their torn and tattered standards, bear witness to the position they occupied in the field.

To the Second, Third and Fifth Maryland Regiments, the Purnell Legion, the First Regiment of the Home Brigade, and the First Maryland Artillery, participants in the recent severe struggles, I would, therefore, tender the thanks which are so justly their due. By the Governor. A. W. BRADFORD.

WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

AN ABSURD STORY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

It is rumored here to-day that the reason of the existing quietude on the part of both armies on the Upper Potomac is, that Commissioners are now either in or on their way to Washington, sent by the Confederate Congress to procure terms of peace. These Commissioners are appointed by a resolution introduced by FOOTE, and acted upon by the rebel Congress. In a speech made upon presenting the petition, FOOTE stated plainly the desperate plight the Confederacy is now in, and said that, as starvation is already staring them in the face, something must be done to stop this war other than fighting.

The terms of peace which they propose is, as I understand it, somewhat as follows: The loyal States are to take all the Territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and to make them Free or Slave States, as may best please them. The Cotton States are to be permitted to have a Congress of their own, to regulate their own domestic affairs *only*. In all other things to be again as one and an inseparable people. For defensive and offensive operations against other countries to be a unity. In all matters of postal and revenue service to be as heretofore, pledging to return all Government property to us as they found it. They, in addition to having us recognize their authority to have this Congress, to regulate their peculiar institutions, *are to be permitted Senators and Representatives in our Halls of Congress*, but only in such numbers as their free white population is entitled to.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Wounded in the Late Battles—What the Soldiers Need—The Wounded—Col. Kimball's Report of the Ninth New-York Volunteers—Gen. Wilcox's Congratulation.

BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

The wounded in the late battles have now all been provided for, and are doing well. The surgeons say that the weather is very favorable, the nights being cool, and the pure Fall atmosphere in these hilly regions greatly assisting in the process of healing, while the general health of the patients is well sustained.

The sanitary agents have been able to render much assistance by getting promptly upon the battle-field, and supplying the wounded with indispensable comforts before the Government could act. They have opened a dépôt at Sharpsburgh, from which supplies are distributed. Drs. AGNEW, DUNNING and BRINK have been indefatigable. Dr. HARRIS was early on the battle-field, looking after the wounded, and rendered valuable aid. Mr. FURNISS, of Philadelphia, and others, whose names I cannot recall, have cooperated efficiently in the good work. Dr. DUNNING has been assigned to the charge of the battle-field of Antietam. A wagon train of supplies arrived by the way of Hagerstown this morning. The gratitude of the soldiers for these timely and benevolent contributions for their comfort is manifested everywhere. Without them, they say they would have suffered very much.

The coming cold weather increases the necessity for clothing for the persons, and covering for the beds of the wounded, which have been applied for. Shirts, drawers, sheets, blankets, pillows, pillow-slips, bed-sacks, large sized slippers, tea, crackers, teacups, wash-basins, candles, lanterns, pails, bed-pans and urinals, and stationery for the soldiers to write letters on, are some of the most pressing articles needed. The most essential medicines, such as morphine quinine, salts, castor-oil, adhesive alasters, and tobacco, would be of great value, and could not come amiss where the demand is so great. The latter article—tobacco—is essential for the soldiers, who ought not to be compelled to give up its use when their systems are reduced by wounds and other causes. Let the poor fellows have the comfort of good tobacco, for chewing and smoking.

Great praise has been accorded to the medical officers of the army for their assiduous attentions to the wounded on the battle-field, and at the hospitals, many of them foregoing food and rest for days together without complaining.

The rebel wounded in our various hospitals must average nearly 3,000, while every house and barn near and along the river, at the different fords, are full of them. A great many of them are without shoes and stockings or blankets, and are suffering much, as the nights are getting very cool. Donations sent to the Sanitary Commission, designated for distribution among them, would no doubt be scrupulously and most cheerfully distributed for their relief. We have killed a great many of them by bullets, let the rest be killed by kindness, if possible.

The official reports of the killed and wounded are slow in coming in. The following aggregate losses in a portion of some of the army corps I have but just been able to obtain.

FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. WILCOX, Commanding.

Killed, 46; wounded, 285; missing, 7. Total, 338.

SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. STURGIS, Commanding.

Killed, 140; wounded, 619; missing, 45. Total, 804.

THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. RODMAN, Commanding.

Killed, 133; wounded, 786; missing, 47. Total, 966.

KANAWHA DIVISION—(FOURTH.)

Col. E. P. SCAMMON, Commanding.

Killed, 38; wounded, 152; missing, 24. Total, 214.
Grand total, 2,322.

The missing will mostly turn up. One-third of the wounded will probably die—the balance recover—but one-third of them will be maimed for life.

HOOKER'S CORPS.

South Mountain and Sharpsburgh, Sept. 14 and 17.

First Division, Gen. Doubleday, Commanding	1,012
Second Division, Gen. Ricketts	838
Third Division, Gen. Meade	971
Total	2,871

These are not entirely correct, but as nearly so as can be obtained under present circumstances,

REGIMENTAL REPORTS—FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK ARTILLERY, BATTERY L.

Sept. 17.

Corp. Peter Prasens, Jr.—both legs, one broken.
Mysor Annis—left side and hand.

FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE BATTERY.

Wounded, Sept. 17.

Corp. George A. Garuish.
Corp. D. P. Ladd.
H. C. Parker.
Edwin Lane.
Alex A. Brown.
Chas. C. Jenks.
Sylvester F. Webster.
Thos. C. Saunders.
Corp. John Carling.

KING'S DIVISION—FOURTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Sergt. W. West—head.
Sergt. J. Herrog—mortal, dead.
Corp. J. Chapin—foot.
Corp. — Clark—hand.
Corp. — McAlona—thigh.
Corp. — Alagan—ankle.
J. Anderson—killed.
H. H. Brown—killed.
J. Brown—killed.
H. P. Lyon—mortally.
F. Blair—back.
A. Burdick—hand.
J. Clark—leg.
H. Childs—back.
H. Colby—both legs.
S. Foot—leg.
J. Fraiten—leg.
J. H. Filmore—arm.
J. D. Green—shoulder.
C. Hathaway—both legs.
D. Kingfield—leg.
J. J. Lee—chest.
B. Miller—side.
J. Moore—foot.
J. McCandria—killed.
F. Noble—scalp.
H. Plumb—leg.
J. Lowerwine—leg.
C. Spencer—killed.
B. Harlow—killed.
R. Tea—hand.
L. Young—chest.
C. Young—groin.
B. Whiltica—mortally.
— McDaniels—face.
J. H. Cook—ankle.
W. Dickerson—leg.
Capt. J. B. Campbell—shoulder.

FIFTH RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

J. Gallogly—killed.
John McGovern—leg; amputated; since dead.
Artificer B. N. Whipple—hand.
Reuben D. Dodge—arm.
E. Burt—neck.
Royal W. Cezar—leg.
Ed. Carroll—leg.
Jerome D. Hopkins—chest.
Chas. Read—leg.
Patrick Sullivan—chest and arm.

SECOND BRIGADE—MEADE'S DIVISION.

Killed, 40; wounded, 180. Total, 220.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

Killed, 11; wounded, 32. Total, 43.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

South Mountain.

Killed, 6; wounded, 13. Total, 19.
Killed, 13; wounded, 56. Total, 69.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

South Mountain.

Killed, 15; wounded, 37. Total, 52.
Killed, 10; wounded, 47. Total, 57.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

South Mountain.

Killed, 6: wounded, 19. Total, 24.
Killed, 13; wounded, 46. Total, 59.

FIRST RIFLE BUCKTAILS.

Killed, 5; wounded, 21. Total, 26.

South Mountain.

Killed, 14; wounded, 36. Total, 50.

FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES, (MEADE'S DIVISION.)

At South Mountain, 14th.

Killed, 10; wounded, 30. Total, 40.

At South Mountain, 17th.

Killed, 5; wounded, 27. Total, 32. Grand total, 72.

SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

On the 14th.

Killed, 5; wounded, 12. Total, 17.

On the 17th.

Killed, 4; wounded, 20. Total, 24. Grand total, 41.

FOURTH REGIMENT PENN. RESERVE CORPS.

Killed, 2; wounded, 25. Total, 27.

FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 1; wounded, 10. Total, 11.

SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 11; wounded, 44. Total, 55.

On the 17th.

Killed, 9; since died, 6; wounded, 61. Total, 76.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 9; wounded, 35. Total 44.

On the 17th.

Killed, 16; wounded, 64. Total, 80. Grand total, 124.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 4; wounded, 19. Total, 23.

On the 17th.

Wounded, 9. Grand total, 32.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

On the 14th.

Killed, 12; wounded, 28. Total, 40.

On the 17th.

Killed, 7; wounded, 16. Total, 23. Grand total, 63.

HOOKER'S ARMY CORPS, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

On the 14th, 16th, and 17th.

Wounded—56th Pennsylvania, 13; 7th Indiana, 16; 95th New-York, 12; 76th New-York, 20. Total, 61.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

14th ta 18th of September.

Killed, 10; wounded, 4. Total, 14. 5 missing.

On the 17th.

Killed, 1; wounded, 38. Total, 39.

THIRTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Both Fights.

Killed, 8; wounded, 17. Total, 25.

TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded, 26.

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.

Killed, 9; wounded, 47. Total, 56.

NINETY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded, 16.

On the 14th.

Killed, 2; wounded, 2. Total, 4.

NINETIETH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed, 10; wounded, 76; missing, 13. Total, 89.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 10; wounded, 60. Total, 70.

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 5; wounded, 28. Total, 33.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed, 2; wounded, 44; total, 46.

NINETY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 1; wounded, 69. Total, 70.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 4; wounded, 67. Total, 71.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 2; wounded, 58. Total, 60.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, COMPANY F.

Wounded, 8.

THOMPSON'S PENNSYLVANIA BATTERY.

Wounded, 12.

THIRTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 7; wounded, 54. Total, 61.

South Mountain.

Killed, 2; wounded, 10. Total, 12.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 11; wounded, 54.

On the 14th.

Wounded, 4. Total, 69.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 4; wounded, 35. Total, 39.

TWENTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 7; wounded, 37. Total, 44.

The following report illustrates, to a great extent the action of the Brigade of which the Ninth New-York is a part, and will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Maryland, Sept. 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg to report that in accordance with your orders I left Frederick with my regiment on the morning of the 13th, and took position about three miles on the Jefferson road. I here received orders from Col. RUSH, of the United States Lancers, to reconnoitre the enemy, who was reported in front in position with artillery and cavalry. I did so by throwing forward Company B, Lieut. BARTHOLOMEW, on the left, who soon reported the enemy as having left the position he occupied the night before, with three guns and a small cavalry force, and the road in front clear. Meanwhile, I detached Companies C and H, Capt. PARISEN and Lieut. MCKECHNIE, to the right, in the woods, who soon discovered, engaged and drove, a large picket force of the enemy's cavalry across the fields toward Middletown. While the operations were going on, I advanced the main body of my regiment, consisting of five infantry and one battery company, with five howitzers, on the main road as far as Jefferson, as support to the Lancers. It was my intention to cut off the retreat of the enemy's cavalry at the junction of the roads between Middletown and Jefferson, but the pursuit and fire of Capt. PARISEN was too vigorous, and the enemy's horses too fleet, for the accomplishment of this purpose. I then received your order to return and bivouac at Frederick, which I accomplished at about 11 o'clock at night, after a hard day's work of sixteen hours and a march of eighteen miles. Although meeting no large force of the enemy, I may properly say that this was the commencement of the series of successes which for the next six days crowned the efforts of our army, and resulted in driving the rebel troops from Maryland soil.

After returning to Frederick an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered that the jail was in flames. By your order I detailed Companies B, G and K to assist the Provost Guard on the occasion, which duty they performed with alacrity, assisting to work the engines and guarding the prisoners till 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. The utmost praise is due to officers and men for their patience and determination during the entire day and night, to be ready for any emergency that might offer. In an hour after we took up our line of march on the Middletown road, and proceeding about ten miles at a quick pace, we found the enemy in a very strong position, high up in what is called the South Mountain, where we arrived at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Our troops had already engaged the enemy's right wing, and were forcing him back with great slaughter, when your brigade was ordered to take position at the left of the road and support a battery of four pieces, which it did successfully, the Eighty-ninth Regiment resisting, at the point of the bayonet, a charge of the enemy in the most gallant and admirable manner. Being upon the extreme right of the brigade, the Ninth did not receive the main attack of the enemy which was so furiously made on the left, although in position to take advantage of any circumstance that might offer. In this battle we lost one man wounded, who was at a little distance detached from the regiment.

The slaughter of the rebels during the afternoon had been most awful. The Ohio troops being the principal ones engaged on our side, and pitted against the enemy, consisting mostly of North Carolina troops. Upon seeing the arrival of fresh troops, the rebels broke and fled in disorder. This ended the second day's campaign from Frederick. Again, I have to thank all officers and men of the regiment for the discipline exhibited on this occasion, and cheerful obedience to every order, although nearly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and want of sleep.

After bivouacking on the field, we again marched on the 15th, and on the evening of the 16th, after dark, took position in front of the enemy's right wing, your brigade being on the extreme left of our own forces, and a small creek (the Antietam) between us and the enemy.

In accordance with your orders, I immediately threw forward Company C, Capt. PARISEN, to act as picket guard and skirmishers, which duly was most admirably performed, our pickets frequently engaging the enemy's sharpshooters during the night, and keeping them at bay.

At daylight in the morning of the 17th, six of the rebel guns commenced shelling us, with such effect as to compel us to change our position. The Ninth lost here, in wounded, twelve men.

After changing our position still further to the left, I directed, in accordance with orders from the General commanding, the battery, Company K, Capt. WHITING, to open fire on the enemy's battery, across the creek, which he did, soon silencing it. Immediately after this we were ordered to ford the creek and form in line of battle on the bluff opposite, directly in front of the enemy, which order was promptly executed, pushing his entire line of skirmishers back from the creek, and compelling him to retire to his main force on his left, we proceeding by the right flank along the bluff of the creek for about three-fourths of a mile to the brow of a hill, till within about eight hundred yards of the enemy's main body of artillery and infantry. Here we halted for rest. when the rebel batteries opened an unmerciful fire of shot and shell upon us, killing and wounding a number of my regiment, and shooting my horse from under me by the explosion of a shrapnel.

We were soon ordered to advance, which was promptly done, the different battalions moving in line of battle, and dressing on their colors, with as much coolness and accuracy as though upon the drill-ground instead of the battle-field. After proceeding about two hundred yards, you ordered the charge to be made, when we rushed forward with a wild huzzah, peculiar to the Zouaves, and immediately received the fire of thousands of the enemy's fresh troops, consisting of artillery and infantry, which had been brought forward to meet us. At this time the gallant COOPER fell. A shell fell in my lines, killing eight men at one explosion—a round shot took off private CONWAY's head. While the infantry fire was like hail around and among us, producing the most dreadful carnage, not a man who was not wounded, wavered or faltered, but all pressed on with charged bayonets to the top of the hill, and drove the enemy from his position.

At this time our color-bearers and guard had all been shot down, when Capt. LEBAIR, of Company F, seized one, and Capt. LEAHY, of Company I, the other of our standards, and advanced them to the wall near the road, when the route of the enemy at this point became complete. After crossing the road and ravine the enemy promptly rallied and attempted to turn upon us by a flank movement on our left, but were prevented by the Eighty-ninth, under command of Major JARDINE, of the Ninth, who gave them the bayonet, and captured their colors, which proved to be those of a South Carolina regiment, and completing the victory at this point.

After resting here for a short time, and finding the enemy massing fresh troops in large force, on our left, we were ordered to retire and take position about four hundred yards in the rear of the one we then occupied, which change was executed in good order, and without confusion After remaining in this position for a short time, we were positively ordered to withdraw from the greater part of the field we had won. The men retired in good order, at a slow step, and with tears in their eyes at the necessity which compelled them to leave the field they had so dearly won, and bivouacked for the night. Thus ended one of the hardest battles ever fought on this continent.

Where *all* behaved so gallantly, it would be invidious to mention one as distinguished above another. Permit me, therefore, to call attention to the names of all my commissioned officers engaged on the occasion. Capt. BARNETT, Company B, acting Major (Maj. JARDINE having been detailed to the command of the Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers), behaved in the most gallant manner, and, although severely wounded in the early part of the action, continued with the regiment, urging on and encouraging the men in the most fearless manner. He is one of the best drilled and most efficient officers in the service, and I would beg leave to call the particular attention of the General commanding to his merits as a gentleman and a soldier. Capt. PARISEN, Company C, although nearly disabled by sickness, was everywhere present, and commanded his company in the most admirable manner. Capt. LEBAIR, Company E (color company,) did splendid service, and seized and carried the colors when the sergeant bearing them was shot down. Capt. CHILDS, Company G, wounded by a shell early in the morning, was prevented from taking further part in the action of the day. Capt. LEAHY, Company I, acted in the most gallant manner, seizing, and advancing to the foremost front one of our standards, when the regular bearer thereof was killed. Lieut. BARTHOLOMEW, commanding Company B, although on any other occasion should have been in hospital, led and marched at the head of his company the entire distance, is deserving of all praise, and, being on the right of the regiment, had great influence upon its good conduct. Lieut. WEBSTER, commanding Company D, Lieut. BURDETT, commanding Company G (after Capt. CHILDS was wounded,) Lieut. MCKECHNIE, commanding Company H, Lieut. KLINGSOCH, Company E, and Lieut. POWELL, Company I, all performed their duty in the most gallant manner, and to my entire satisfaction. Lieut. GRAHAM, commanding Company A (Capt. GRAHAM being sick in hospital,) was wounded, and since had his leg amputated, behaved in the most admirable manner. Lieut. HORNER, acting Adjutant (Adjutant BARNETT being sick,) behaved splendidly, and performed every duty in the coolest manner and to my entire satisfaction. Capt. WHITING and Lieut. MORRIS, of Battery Company K, although not under my immediate notice, being detailed on artillery service in another part of the field, I learn behaved well—Lieut. MORRIS making some excellent shots with his rifled guns, and silencing one of the enemy's batteries. The thanks of the entire regiment are due to Surgeon HUMPHRES and Assistant Surgeon HARDING, who were indefatigable in their attentions to the wounded.

We have to lament the death of Second Lieut. E. C. COOPER, who was wounded just as we commenced the charge. He thought the wound slight and refused to be carried from the field. He was a good officer, a brave man and a gallant soldier, and much beloved, and his loss is deeply regretted by the regiment.

I cannot close this report without calling your especial attention to the good conduct and gallantry of Quartermaster-Sergeant Hannes, (slightly wounded;) Sergeants Dews, Whitney, (wounded,) and Schmidt, Corporals Farrel, (wounded,) Cornell, and Roberts, Company B; Sergeants Forbes and Salisbury, and Corporal Vanduzer, (all wounded,) Company A; Sergeants Geayer and Stites, Corporals Fields and Stephens, (all wounded,) Company C; Sergeants Fitzgerald and Searing, Company D; Smith, Henkenson, Jacobson and Keating, (the latter both wounded,) Company E; Riley, River, Connor, (wounded,) Company G; Johnson, Byrne, (wounded,) and Hodges, Company H; Ross, Company I; Color-Sergeant Myers, Company C, (wounded;) Color-Corporal Van Cott, Company A. I would also call your especial attention to Bugler Horne, who, until wounded, sounded the various commands with as much coolness and nonchalance as though on the parade ground instead of the battle ground.

The pioneer corps, under Corporal VANDUZER, behaved well, indeed.

There are many non-commissioned officers and privates to whose names I would individually be pleased to call your attention, did space permit, but suffice it to say that *all* behaved gallantly and are entitled to credit for good conduct on the field.

Inclosed is a list of the killed, wounded and missing; the regiment went into action with eight companies, comprising an aggregate force of 469, and lost, in killed, wounded and missing 222, or nearly one-half the entire number. Company F being detached on service at Plymouth, N. C., and Company K as artillery in another part of the field.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to the 89th N. Y. V., Maj. JARDINE, and the 103d N. Y. V., Maj. RINGOLD, for the efficient and united support rendered us during the entire engagement.

It is proper to add that on the 19th I made a detail from my regiment under Lieut. POWELL, who buried our entire dead and marked the bodies for identification.

Thanking you in behalf of my regiment for the gallantry and coolness with which you led us, and the confidence placed in us, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. KIMBALL,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Ninth N. Y. Vols.

To Col. H. S. FAIRCHILDS, Commanding First Brigade, Third Division Ninth Army Corps.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER BY GEN. WILCOX.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
ANTIETAM CREEK, Sept. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.—It is with the greatest pleasure that the Brigadier-General Commanding the First Division announces to the officers and men of the command, his entire satisfaction with the manner in which they fought in the bloody battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburgh. No troops in Europe could have done better. The insolent enemy, flushed with the late successes, choosing their own position, and led by their most talented Generals, have been met in desperate contest and hurled from the soil they had invaded.

We have borne no mean part in these victories, won for the glorious Union and Constitution, without which life is worth nothing, and for the defence of which we are still ready to die.

Soldiers! In our rejoicings let us drop a manly tear for those who have fallen by our sides, and for the brave men of our Division whose spirits have fled to new scenes of glory.

The names of "South Mountain" and Sharpsburgh" will be inscribed on the respective regimental colors.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. WILCOX.

ROBERT A. HUTCHINGS, Capt. and Ass't Adj't-Gen.

"All is quiet along the Potomac." The balloon was up this morning. E. S.

LETTER FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Rebel Line on the Western Bank of the Opequan Creek—A Strong Position—No Prospect of Immediate Operations.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

The reconnaissance recently made by Col. FARNSWORTH's Cavalry, the statements of citizens and information received through official sources, confirm the report that the rebel line is the western bank of the Opequan Creek, extending from the Potomac River to a point beyond Winchester. The position is a strong one. A succession of hills afford an admirable site for artillery, which advantage seems to have been fully appreciated by the rebels. In order to successfully attack the rebels in their new position, it will require a force a third larger than their own. They have pitched their tents and intend to hold their position if possible. They are busily engaged in throwing up earthworks on the extreme right of their line, and are making preparations to fortify the entire bank of the creek.

If a battle is to take place within the coming two weeks, the Union forces abaut Harper's Ferry will doubtless be engaged, as the rebels have possession of Bolivar Heights.

I think the public will not soon be startled with any stirring war news from this quarter. If the Union army crosses the river to attack the rebels, it must be largely reinforced. As far as can be ascertained, there is no intention to bring on an engagement at present.

For the past three or four days parties at Harrisburgh have been announcing to the public, through the telegraph, that the army had crossed the river at Williamsport. The fact is, only a small portion of the army is in that vicinity, and certainly there are no indications that it will be selected as a point of crossing. If the army, as a whole, crosses the river during the coming season, it will do it at a point below Williamsport.

As the Fall advances, the nights become quite chill, rendering an extra blanket very desirable. Camp fires are becoming a luxury, and remind us that Winter is rapidly approaching. WHIT.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Sumner—The Rebels in Force at Charlestown—Their Purpose to hold the Shenandoah Valley—When a Forward Movement will be Made.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

Yesterday morning a portion of Gen. SUMNER's corps, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, (regulars,) and a horse battery, made a successful reconnoissance in the direction of Charlestown The party, under the command of Major WHITING. proceeded nearly four miles, drove in the enemy's' pickets, capturing five, suffered no loss, and established the fact that the enemy are in force at Charlestown. Their movements, however, in that direction, are merely to cover operations at Winchester (thirty-two miles distant,) and vicinity, where they are throwing up defences, and undoubtedly intend making a stand. The natural defences of the place, together with those of an artificial character, will assist the rebels materially in disputing the southward march of our army. That they now design holding this entire portion of Virginia, instead of falling back to the Rapidan or Rappahannock, is very evident. In six or eight weeks more the rainy season will have set in, thus greatly impeding our progress, and if they can keep us in check until then, they hope to be able to keep possession of the country, at least until the Spring campaign opens. From what source, in the meantime, they expect to draw their supplies, is to me a mystery. How, indeed, they are now subsisting their large forces is what none of us can understand. True, some portions of the Shenandoah Valley have not been deprived of their cereals, yet these will go but a short way in meeting the demands of the hungry horde who follow the fortunes of the southern leaders.

It is to be regretted that our victorious legion could not have pushed on across the Potomac and scattered the routed and disheartened enemy before it had time to recuperate and receive reinforcements. Long marches and severe engagements, however, had so worn upon our men that time for rest and reorganization was needed. They now remain, as at the commencement of the week, scattered along the river between here and Williamsport, guarding the fords, regaining their physical strength, and awaiting supplies from the North, which are rapidly pouring in. The large force here and in the vicinity comprise many of the best officered and oldest regiments in the service. Gen. SUMNER occupies as his headquarters an antiquated, roomy mansion, surrounded by shade trees, with a pleasant lawn in front, and fruit orchard in the rear. The General, who is loved by all of his command, being courteous and affable to every one who is thrown in contact with him, can be seen at almost any time of the day seated in front of his headquarters reading from a newspaper, or in friendly conversation with his men. He dresses in black army hat, frock coat, black pants, and checked shirt. The gallant MEAGHER, who always has an eye for the picturesque, has chosen for his quarters a green knoll, overlooking the romantic Shenandoah where it flows into the Potomac. A cool grove stands near by, from which the men have brought bows and planted them around their General's tent, thus giving it quite the appearance of a rural retreat. This once invincible Irish Brigade has been so decimated by the conflicts on the Peninsula and in Maryland, as to now number less than a thousand men, all told. Gen. FRENCH, who so distinguished himself in the late battle, is located further to the front, in the direction of Bolivar Heights. His quarters present a cool, airy appearance. Directly in front of them is a shady bower made of hemlocks, where he can retire in the heat of the day. Maryland Heights, so lately overrun by the rebel hordes, is now white with National tents, a portion of Gen. BANKS' command having located there for the present. The large siege-guns remain as we left them a week ago to-day, after spiking and rolling them off the platform. What labors are being performed on these world-renowned heights, under the direction of Gen. WILLIAMS, I am not at liberty to mention; suffice it to say that they are of such a character as to prevent the enemy ever again capturing them, and thereby causing the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Everything appears dead and lifeless on the Loudon Heights; but having forded the river, and ascended its precipitous side, large numbers of men can be seen on the summit felling trees, making clearings, locating camps, and otherwise busily engaged. Whoever succeeds in hunting us out of those mountain fastnesses will be endowed with more military capacity than has yet been exhibited in this or any other war. From Gen. GREEN's quarters, the country can be seen for miles around, and though so secluded and out of sight himself nothing can transpire in the surrounding country without coming under his observation. Four New-York regiments are comprised in his numerous command: The Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Ninth One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Second. Their friends need have no fears as to their having plenty of fresh air while in their present position. "This is the nearest I have ever been to Heaven yet," remarked one of the boys to me, yesterday. The famous Seventh Ohio is also encamped on Loudon summits. This "Bully Seventh," as it is familiarly termed, has been reduced to a mere skeleton of a regiment, (numbering less than one hundred men,) not by sickness or desertion, but by bloody work at Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain and Antietam. Company C, originally one hundred strong, made up of college boys, mostly acquaintances of your correspondent, have but one officer, and he a non-commissioned one, left. At Cross Lanes the Captain and Lieutenants were lost, and in succeeding engagements it was so decimated as to be able to muster but twenty-one at the battle of Cedar Mountain. Seventeen of these were killed and wounded in that engagement. E. B. ATWATER, of this company, while the battle was progressing at Sharpsburgh, fearlessly sprang forward in front of his regiment and captured the Colonel of the Eleventh Mississippi, S. F. BUTLER. Not liking the idea of being run through with a bayonet, he surrendered himself to the *mudsill* private, remarking, "I am your prisoner," and delivering into his hands a splendid belt and sword, which the brave fellow now has.

Affairs begin to wear their wonted appearance about the village. Refugees are returning, stores being opened, hucksters bringing in their country produce, and all vestiges of the late rebel raid will have soon disappeared. The pontoon bridge was completed on Thursday, and the work on the new iron railroad bridge is being pushed forward rapidly. The river is very low and a constant stream of camp wagons are crossing to and fro from the Maryland shore. During the last week a sudden change has taken place in the weather, and the nights now are very cool, placing army blankets at a decided premium, An unfortunate accident (or I should have said blunder) occurred yesterday. Four members of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment were severely wounded by one of their own men; one of them, shot in the bowels, will probably die.

When the equinoctial storms arise, swelling the Potomac and thereby relieving our forces from guard duty, and some necessary preliminary arrangements are completed at Washington, look for a forward movement. J.

BEFORE WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance to Warrenton Junction—The Rebels Skedaddle—Attempt to Destroy the Bridge Across Cedar Creek—The Conscript Act Null and Void—What the Soldiers Do with their Money—The Marches of Sigel's Corps since May 1.

BRISTOW'S STATION, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO WARRENTON JUNCTION.

Col. MCLEAN, with a detachment of Gen. SIGEL's corps, left Centreville on Thursday last on an extended tour of reconnoisance which has resulted most satisfactorily. Passing direct to Manassas Junction *via* Bull Run battle-field and Bristow's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and finding no rebel troops at either place, Col. MCLEAN decided to make a dash upon Warrenton Junction. He arrived near that point Friday afternoon, and found a force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry drawn up in battle array, prepared to give the Union force a warm reception. The visit of a reconnoitering party a few days before, and the capture of soldiers and conscripts at Brentsville, gave the rebels sufficient notice that they were liable to be disturbed in enforcing the conscript law by a Union force at any moment, and almost at any point, so that they had collected as large a force as possible to hold Warrenton Junction. The position of the rebel force was ascertained, when Col. MCLANE ordered the Pierrepont (Va.) Battery to unlimber and throw a few shells, which was promptly obeyed, and with decided effect, for no sooner had the second shell exploded than the rebels, firing their pieces at random, made a hasty retreat, leaving everything behind. The Union troops immediately occupied the place, and, after securing a quantity of quartermasters' and commisaries' stores, returned to this place, which was reached at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. As Col. MCLEAN neared Warrenton Junction, the rebels made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the bridge across Cedar Creek, but in this they were frustrated. After this force had passed beyond Bristow's Station on Friday, a party of fiftg of the enemy's cavalry came into the place and captured several of our men, who had dropped behind their commands; they were paroled, and permitted to leave at once for the Union lines.

ANOTHER RECONNOISANCE.

Gen. STAHL, with a detachment of cavalry, visited Manassas Junction, Bristow's Station, Brentsville, and other places in the vicinity, yesterday, with a view of capturing some of the rebel guerilla bands now prowling about the country enforcing the conscript law, but no rebel soldiers whatever were found. The sudden movement of detachments of Gen. SIGEL's command to different points in this vicinity has almost entirely prevented the rebels from carrying their conscript act into effect in this section, and much to the gratification, I know, of a large number of people. A few days more, and there will be no prowling rebels or conscript law in force north of the Rappahannock and east of the Shenandoah Valley.

The débris of the cars destroyed at Manassas Junction and Bristow's Station yet block up the railroad track for miles, reminding one painfully of the clarion announcement, "no more retreats." The property destroyed on this road during the late retreat of the army from Culpepper amounted to millions of dollars in value, but just how many the public will probably never know.

GOOD NEWS FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The Forty-fifth New-York Tolunteers, Col. G. VAN AMESBERG, among other regiments, was paid off at Centreville a few days ago, and, I am informed by the Adjutant, that at least $5 000 of the sum received has already been sorwarded to New-York by the soldiers for their families. And the course of this regiment is by no means an isolated one. All of the regiments recently paid in this command have thus thoughtfully provided for their dear ones at home.

While writing about soldiers, my attention is called to the fact that there is less known about the New-York regiments attached to this corps than any other regiments from the same State in the service. The old regiments belonging to this corps are: Eighth, Col. HEDERICH; Forty-fifth, Col. VON AMSBERG; Forty-first, Col. VON GILSA; Fifty-fourth, Col. KOLSY; Fifty-eighth, Col. KRIZNANOWSKY; Sixty-eighth, Lieut.-Col. KLEEFISCH, and Twenty-ninth, Col. NORTITZ—all from the State of New-York, mainly composed of Germans, and nearly all among the first regiments in the field. A large proportion of the officers attached to these regiments have seen service in their native country, and many of them were prepared for the positions they now hold in the best military schools in the world. Of course, with such officers, the discipline in the several regiments is at a high standard, and it is this fact, quite as much as any other, that has rendered the command of Gen. SIGEL Invincible. The whole command is duty-corps—always ready at the shortest notice for any service they may be ordered to perform, and always sure to perform that service well.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE STATE CANVASS.

Review of Gov. Seymour's Speech at Albany.

Speech of Hon. Lyman Tremain at the Union State Convention, Sept. 24, 1862.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The perilous condition of our country, the anomalous circumstances attending the joint call for this Convention, and the influence which its action is destined to exert upon the affairs of our State and nation, combine to impart rare interest to its proceedings.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE UNION MOVEMENTS.

One year ago the people of this State, profoundly impressed with the necessity of uniting all good men for the sake of the Union, inaugurated a grand popular movement, which, discarding all partisan considerations, and looking only to the preservation of our free institutions, swept the State with a majority unparalleled in its political history.

The Union Convention, held in this city, presented a platform at once patriotic, intelligent and comprehensive. Demanding as a test of fellowship no allegiance to the obsolete or subordinate issues of peaceful and bygone days; exacting no surrender of cherished opinions upon questions that had hitherto divided the American people; allowing each member of the Union organization to retain his past political *status*, it invoked the aid and coöperation of all loyal citizens who would sustain the Government in its efforts to overthrow the rebellion which threatened its existence. The Republican Convention, held at the same time, expressed its entire approval of this policy, and united upon the same ticket, with the exception of one candidate.

The Union Convention having omitted to appoint any Committee to call future Conventions, the Union members of the last Legislature supplied this deficiency. Having been appointed a member of this Committee, I have participated in its proceedings down to the present time. I can speak advisedly of the patriotic purposes of those with whom I have had the honor to be associated upon that Committee.

They desired to make the basis of future action as broad and catholic as it was possible for them to do so consistently with their instructions. Drawn from different political parties, they wished to sink the differences of the past and to look only to the salvation of their country in this time of peril. With this end they invited the coöperation of the Republican, the Democratic and the Constitutional Union Committees. The result of their action was the rejection of their invitation by the two latter and its acceptance by the former, and the call by the two Committees for this Convention.

The purpose of the Committee with whom I was associated was to make this call liberal enough to embrace all Republicans, all Democrats and all loyal citizens who were willing to apply all their energies to the noble work of suppressing the rebellion, and thus restoring the Union.

These are the circumstances, fellow-citizens, under which the joint call was issued, by virtue of which you have assembled. The rebellion still rages with all its malignant and savage fury. The reasons which prompted the formation of a great Union Party last year still exists in greater force, if possible, than ever. In the meantime, recent events have conspired to give renewed importance to your action. A Convention has been recently held by a powerful political party in the State, the proceedings of which have been thoroughly and intensely partisan throughout, while an elaborate argument, delivered before that body by its distinguished candidate for Governor, in favor of keeping up broad and high the partisan walls of distinction, has been sanctioned by the Convention, and the publication of two hundred thousand copies for general circulation has been ordered.

Under these circumstances, the eyes of the Union men of the country are turned to this Convention. Their hopes for the future depend upon your action. Shall they be disappointed? Shall the proceedings of this body prove that it is a Union Convention in name, but not in fact? Shall it be proved by your action—action as distinguished from words—that all the past professions of no party, Unionism, are only unmeaning phrases, intended as a mockery, delusion and snare?

I have no fears on these points. The immense responsibilities of your position, and your own high character, as well as plighted faith, furnish sufficient guaranty that you will prove to your country and to the principles of the Union organization. You are, gentlemen, the representatives of the Union war party of this great State. Your war cry should be simple. Let it be: War to the knife for the preservation of our Government. Your policy is plain. Overthrow the rebellion as it is, and you restore the "Union as it was."

Every collateral question intended to divert attention from the great duty of prosecuting this war for the Union, by all the means that God and nature have placed in our hands, should be postponed or laid aside. Every side issue should be swallowed up in the all-absorbing purpose to maintain the constitutional authority of the Government.

DUTY OF PATRIOTS IN THIS CRISIS.

My own opinion was formed at an early period in this war, that the true course for patriots to pursue in the present emergency, was to ignore all political divisions. To me, it has seemed quite clear that the highest dictates of patriotism, the true interests of the nation, and the triumphant success of our Government would be promoted in this time of our country's peril, if the people of this great State could all cooperate in their political action, and present an undivided front upon the single platform of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

I cast my eyes over the Southern Confederacy, and I find that, under the iron hand of governmental despotism which prevails, the people are substantially united in supporting the miserable usurpation called a Government. I have longed eagerly to see the people of this great State, by their own voluntary action, present a united front in sustaining our free institutions. To me it has appeared that the moral effect of such a sublime spectacle, both at home and abroad, could scarcely be estimated.

I approved, therefore, of the action of the dominant political party in tendering the olive branch and inviting the Central Committee of the Democratic Party to such a union a year ago, and it was with disappointment and regret I observed that the proposal was rejected, and that the Committee declined to call the Convention of the democratic masses at a time and place designed to promote the consideration of the subject.

My views of the expediency and necessity of a great Union party remain unchanged. They are strengthened by observation and experience.

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

But these sentiments are challenged by the leaders of the Democratic Party. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the candidate for Governor, delivered a speech, on accepting the nomination, which assails these positions. This speech is entitled to consideration.

It is an expression of the principles and views on which its author will stand or fall as a candidate for popular favor. It was approved with entire unanimity by the Convention. It is no party utterance of illy-considered opinions, but it bears upon its face internal evidence that it was well considered, and was prepared with much labor, care, and deliberation.

This speech, being the platform selected for himself, by a gentleman of commanding influence in the State, its former chief magistrate, a prominent leader of a powerful party, and receiving the unanimous approval of the chosen representatives of that party, would at any time command and receive the most respectful consideration.

But it derives peculiar significance from the circumstances under which it was delivered. Our country is convulsed from centre to circumference by a fierce civil war, which threatens to subvert the whole structure of our free institutions. At such a time, such a speech, making war upon the policy of abandoning party organizations for the present, and proclaiming the grounds on which the people of the most important State in the Confederacy are requested to pronounce judgment, necessarily forces itself upon our attention.

I have read this speech with great care. Without intending to detract from the personal worth of its distinguished author, I regret that the speech was delivered; because, in my humble judgment, its effect can scarcely fail to be mischievous at this time, while its approval by the verdict of the people would be a calamity greatly to be deplored.

When a great public evil hangs over the country, which requires the personal courage of every citizen to repel it, the true criterion of the merit which belongs to an oratorical effort, is the effect which it produces on the public mind.

This is illustrated by the criticism which has been pronounced upon the oratory of CICERO and of DEMOSTHENES. While the former was delivering one of those masterly orations before a popular assembly which have come down to us in the classic language of old Rome, his hearers said, How beautiful! What polished sentences! What flights of eloquence! But after the great Athenian orator had thundered forth one of his earnest, argumentative and powerful philippics against the enemies of his country, the people cried out with one voice, "We must fight. Lead us forth against the enemy." The American citizen who should hear or read Gov. SEYMOUR'S speech would never feel moved by it to exclaim, "I must fight, I must now aid in crushing out these Southern rebels." On the contrary, his conclusions would be, If I must make war at all it shall be upon the same Government against which JEFFERSON DAVIS is directing the thunderbolts of war.

HIS POSITION AS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The favorite postulate upon which Gov. SEYMOUR'S argument is based is, that the Republican Administration can never succeed in crushing out this rebellion. His language is:

"For another reason we cannot disband our organization. No other party can save this country. It alone has clearly-defined purposes and well-settled principles.

On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organization makes it incapable of conducting the affairs of the Government."

Let us see to what conclusion a belief in this sentiment would lead the people. Under the Constitution the sole power of conducting this war devolves upon the General Government. It alone has authority to call forth the militia for the purposes of suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion, and enforcing the laws. A State Government, even in the hands of Gov. SEYMOUR, would have no power to engage in war, or to hold control over their movements one moment after the militia passed beyond the State lines. Now, it so happens that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a Republican, is President of the United States, and whether he lives or dies, the General Government will continue in the hands of a "Republican organization" until the 4th of March, 1865. If, then, the Republican party cannot save the country, and is incapable of conducting its affairs, and the Republican Party must hold power for nearly three years, why should I waste my efforts in a vain attempt to sustain such a Government? Why should I spend my time and money in obtaining volunteers? Why should I send my son to expose his life in unavailing struggles to save my country? It can't be saved, according to Mr. SEYMOUR, until the Republicans go out and the Democrats come in. And under the "Constitution as it is," this millennial period cannot occur prior to 1865. Can volunteers be raised upon such a platform? If raised, and they believe Gov. SEYMOUR, would they be worth as much as the bounties which a loyal people are straining every nerve to bestow upon them?

In the meantime, the Confederate usurpation is acquiring consistency and strength by lapse of time, and the soil of loyal States is invaded by the hosts of rebellion. Treason runs riot, and the country presents one grand carnival of crime. Hold on, loyal citizen! Restrain your rising indignation! Be patient! Don't get excited! The Republicans rule! The country can't be saved by them! According to Mr. SEYMOUR, the Democratic party alone can save it, and they can't commence the work of salvation until about three years hence!

Such an argument is calculated to extinguish the patriotic ardor of the people. Its indorsement in this State would be something for JEFFERSON DAVIS to be thankful for in his next thanksgiving proclamation. It seems to me, with great respect, to be a sentiment which can never be sanctioned, unless the people are prepared to say that the rebels have triumphed and the war for the Union shall be no further prosecuted. And yet this chilling assumption runs through the entire speech, and constitutes one of its leading topics.

Certainly Gov. SEYMOUR cannot entertain a thought of supplanting the constituted authorities by a dictatorship, or any other usurpation of power. No such doctrine can be found in the "Constitution as it is;" and to that venerable paper the Governor is solemnly committed.

Now I dissent *in toto* and in detail from Mr. SEYMOUR'S position. I regard it as unsound in itself and highly pernicious in its teachings. And yet it is the necessary result, perhaps, of his argument in favor of maintaining in these times organizations strictly partisan. The strength of our Government is in the people, and not in the rulers. The people are the source of all power, and if their liberties are lost they cannot lay "the flattering unction to their souls" that the responsibility rests elsewhere than upon themselves. To say that the Republican Administration cannot save the country, is another form of assuming that other parties will hold themselves aloof from the work. This is all wrong, wrong, wrong. Such partisan appeals I repudiate. Mr. LINCOLN is the President of Democrats as well as Republicans. He is the constitutional head of the Government, and it is the duty of all citizens to rally to his support in defending the Government. Of his incorruptible integrity and sterling honesty no doubt has ever been suggested. Why, then, when the very fabric of Government is shaken to its foundations, should efforts be made to weaken his arms by the assertion that he cannot save the country?

PARTY SPIRIT.

Any movement should be deprecated which will strengthen the rebels. Party discussions beget crimination and recrimination. They lead to bitter denunciations of those in power by speakers and Presses. They tend to divert attention from the all-absorbing issue of the war. JEFFERSON DAVIS rejoices to see the formation of these parties. He has been deluded with the hope of dividing the people of the North.

BORDER STATE MEN.

The truly loyal men of the Border States do not desire to see these partisan controversies. Such men as JOHNSON, BROWNLOW, and their associates, desire to see the North abandon all partisan divisions.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. TREMAIN said that the last he saw of FERNANDO WOOD he stood in that hall when the chairman of the Democratic Convention was thrown from the platform. He was then making war upon Mr. SEYMOUR'S party. Yet, he is now its high priest. [Laughter and applause.]

"Oh," said an educated citizen of Baltimore to me, "if the people of the North only knew with what intense interest we looked for a complete union among them, they would, I am sure, cease their wranglings and divisions." Such are the views of real loyalists in the Border States.

The supposed benefits of party organizations, alluded to by Mr. SEYMOUR, have little force in a crisis like the present. Mr. SEYMOUR'S effort is to inflame and increase rather than to mitigate the malignity of party feeling.

WASHINGTON, having reference even to times of peace, says of party spirit:

"In governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

With what tenfold force these warnings apply to the present condition of public affairs!

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE EVILS OF PARTY SPIRIT.

It seems to me that the evils of partisanship are illustrated in this very speech. The wolf howling at our doors is the rebellion based on the infamous doctrine of secession. Gov. SEYMOUR devotes three columns to assaults upon the Republican Party, and one sentence to the rebellion! In that sentence the rebellion is called "wicked," and yet his heart would seem to have failed him, and perhaps the "agony of remorse" for making this severe remark, for he adds, in the next paragraph:

"Our Government and its Administration are different things; but in the eyes of the civilized world weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs goes far to justify resistance." The speaker, having attempted to show the weakness and folly of the Administration, it is difficult to ascertain how far short the rebellion fell from the line of a complete justification. The excess would seem to be all that was "wicked," in the judgment of the speaker.

What an opportunity was presented to the speaker for doing good, and for enrolling his name among the noblest patriots of the land! The Convention was composed of delegates from all parts of the State. They had been, not long before, associated in honorable, political fellowship with the leaders of the rebellion. Much imperfect and erroneous doctrine had been taught concerning the right to secede and the right of revolution. Mr. SEYMOUR was learned in constitutional law, and an acknowledged and trusted leader in the Convention. His arguments would be remembered and carried back, by a body of missionaries, to every part of the State. The materials for proving the wholly, indefensible character of the rebellion were abundant.

We look in vain through this platform argument for an able refutation of the doctrine of secession. We find liberal quotations from old newspapers, copious denunciations of the Administration, apologies for the rebellion, arguments in favor of keeping up party lines, lavish declarations of future conduct, but not one single argument aimed at the heart of the rebellion.

Why was this? It is easy to swim with the current. It requires boldness to encounter the frowns of an audience. But Mr. SEYMOUR is a bold man. What but the partisanship of which I complain tied his tongue upon this occasion?

FOREIGN HOSTILITY—ITS CAUSE.

Mr. SEYMOUR, in his speech, furnishes an apology for the hostility of foreign nations, which I think they do not deserve. He says:

"The brutal and bloody language of partisan editors and political preachers have lost us the sympathy of the civilized world in a contest where all mankind should be upon one side." The sympathy could not be lost if it was never possessed.

At the commencement of this rebellion, England insulted this nation by her resolution to treat the rebels as belligerents. Suppose some of England's most populous counties should rise in rebellion to overthrow the Government of England. Suppose the United States Government should immediately declare that the rebels should be deemed belligerents, thus by the law of nations placing them on a footing of equality with the rightful Government. What would England think, and have a right to think, of that act?

The sympathies of the governing classes in England with this rebellion have been unmistakably manifested in a thousand ways. But the cause lies far deeper than in our newspaper provocations. One cause is the importance of cotton to her industrial interests. But a deeper cause is in their jealousy and hatred of our republican Government and free institutions. They think they see an opportunity to break in pieces the great Republic, and thus remove a powerful rival.

Our presses have said nothing equal in bitterness and injustice to numerous articles in the London *Times*. On the contrary, in view of the causes that would produce irritation, our presses have been free from insulting language, while the bitter things that have been published are certainly as much in Democratic as Republican papers.

THE NORTH NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REBELLION.

Again, I take issue with Mr. SEYMOUR in his charge, that the responsibility for this war rests upon the North, because I regard this accusation not only as furnishing an apology for the rebels, but also as reversing all the teaching of history and truth. His language is:

"Now, my Republican friends, you know that the misapprehensions of the North with regard to the South, have drenched the land with blood. Who stained our land with blood? Who caused ruin and distress? All these things are within your own knowledge. Are their authors the leaders to rescue us from our calamities. They shrink back appalled from the mischief they have wrought, and tell you it is an irrepressible conflict."

Mr. SEYMOUR quotes with approval the eulogium of Lord MANSFIELD upon the law by which individuals are protected, and the State made secure. That law declares that no opprobrious words afford any justification for the slightest assault and battery. Will words—words indulged in as freely by the South as the North—afford justification for untold murders and the rankest treason? If not, how is the North the author of this mischief?

The leaders of the rebellion have been hatching out this treason for more than a quarter of a century. South Carolina struck the first blow in 1832, when she passed her nullification ordinance, accompanied with a threat to secede from the Union. In the secession Convention of 1860, held in the same State, her leaders declared that the election of LINCOLN afforded the opportunity, but was not the cause, of carrying out the long-cherished purpose.

Years ago JOHN C. CALHOUN employed the following memorable language, in a conversation related by the venerable Commodore STEWART:

"We are, from necessity, thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through an affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States, we control, under the Constitution, the Government of these United States; *but when we cease thus to control this nation, through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party, which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union.*"

A prominent citizen of Virginia wrote a novel called *The Partisan Leader*, shadowing forth this very rebellion, and accounting for it upon the theory of the tariff. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, one of the ablest leaders of the rebellion, united with two other Southern commissioners in an official letter to Earl RUSSELL, declaring that Slavery had nothing to do with causing this rebellion, but that it was owing to a conflict about protection, between the manufacturing North and the agricultural South.

The records of this rebellion are overflowing with evidence to show that the leaders plotted this treason because of their unholy ambition; because they feared they were to be in the minority, and would thus lose their political power; that, to this end, they denied to an overwhelming majority of the Democratic Convention their legitimate influence; broke up that old party as the last bond of union, placed a traitor in the field as their candidate for President, took their chance of obtaining his election, and then, when defeated, forfeited their honor, their manhood, their patriotism, and their allegiance to God and their country, by entering on the unholy work of breaking up the Union.

MANSFIELD'S VIEWS.

Lord MANSFIELD is quoted to show the importance of protecting the personal rights of the citizens by law and its certain administration. This is well enough, but why divert attention from the great issue before the country by a matter of such subordinate importance? What are the errors, or, if you please, illegal acts, committed in the loyal States, in comparison with the secession in the rebellious States? There the law is entirely paralyzed; crimes without number are committed daily. Union men are imprisoned, shot, hung up, murdered, for no other crime than their attachment to their country, and treason is the order of the day. The great question is whether this rebellion shall be crushed. Suppress it, and the other incidental evils connected with the efforts to overcome it would instantly cease.

What good purpose is accomplished by impairing the public confidence in the Administration? It is the only one we have or can have, and the rebellion must be suppressed under that or not at all. If it is weak, let good citizens rally to its support and give it strength. This is their right. It is their duty.

To scold at it and grumble about it seems hardly the noblest masculine virtue.

Is it right—is it in accordance with the truth of history—for a great teacher of the people, at a time when our citizens should be stimulated to the performance of their duty, to remain quiet concerning these treasonable offences, which cry aloud to heaven for punishment, and to insist that the North, or any considerable part of the North, is responsible for them? Is it patriotic, is it right, at such a crisis, to expend our denunciations upon an Administration which is engaged in the work of suppressing this rebellion? Is it just, nay, is it democratic, while rebel armies are thundering at our doors, to ignore the fact, while we employ the utmost vigor in denouncing arrests of parties charged with aiding the rebels, and with discouraging enlistments, as a "usurpation and a crime?"

NEWSPAPER COMPLAINTS.

Nor do I see for what worthy purpose fault-finding articles, from Republican newspapers, are given such prominence.

When, in the ever varying fortunes of war, disasters overtake us, editors, like other people, are prone to complain. In some cases their complaints are founded upon imperfect knowledge of facts, and in others they proceed from a desire to bring about some reform in the administration of public affairs. But it is not usual, when proceeding with all the "solemnity of a judicial tribunal," to rely on newspapers for evidence. Neither individuals nor governments could defend against such proofs.

Some of these editors are complaining because President LINCOLN is not aggressive enough on the Slavery question. Does Mr. SEYMOUR agree with them on this point? If not, does he desire to adopt their complaints founded upon their peculiar views? Is this either logical or reasonable?

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

While Mr. SEYMOUR complains of unconstitutional legislation on the subject of confiscation and emancipation, he fails to point out the better way which he would desire to see adopted. Nor does he give us any particulars of which he complains. The proclamation he had not in his mind, for this is not an act of legislation, nor is it founded on one. Mr. SEYMOUR indulges in general and indiscriminate complaint, without furnishing that clear and certain specification which we would expect from a statesman asking for a change of rulers. Does he complain that slaves are allowed to dig ditches and thus save the lives of our soldiers? Does he claim that slave property is so peculiarly sacred that it should be spared from the general confiscation edict aimed against rebels?

The wisdom of the nation may well be invoked to know what is the best course to pursue touching these questions, but we fail to derive any light as to the true course from Mr. SEYMOUR'S speech. The true statesman should not content himself with finding fault, but suggest the true course of action. Is it not our duty rather as patriots to sustain the Government in all its efforts to crush out the rebellion, and in case it finds it necessary to strike at Slavery in self-defence, permit it to employ all the means that we possess to protect ourselves?

Let us hope cheerfully that God, in his own good providence, is working out the Slavery problem for our nation. It may be that in his own mysterious way, without violation of constitutional rights or plighted faith, and by the wickedness of the friends of Slavery in provoking this war, He is accomplishing the prediction of the poet concerning our country's future history:

The nations are fallen, but thou still art young;
Thy sun is but rising while others have set;
And though Slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full rays of Freedom shall beam 'round thee yet.

MR. SEYMOUR ON REPUDIATION.

There is another topic of the speech to which I will allude. I refer to the dark suggestions of repudiation, unless arrests of persons charged with disloyalty are discontinued. Mr. SEYMOUR'S language is this:

"The weight of annual taxation will test severely the loyalty of the people of the North." "Pecuniary rights will never be held more sacred than personal rights."

"The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held almost exclusively in a few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union, and see how small is the territory in which it will be owned. We are to be divided into creditor and debtor States, and the last will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately, there is no taxation upon this National debt, and its share is thrown off upon other property.

It is held where many of the Government contracts have been executed, and where, in some instances, gross frauds have been practiced. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power. With all these elements of discord, is it wise to assail constitutional law, or bring authority into contempt?"

The debt of the nation, to which reference is here made, was contracted to preserve our National existence. It was contracted to obtain for every citizen and his property the protection of law and order. The money has been distributed among our armies, and some of it has passed into the hands of nearly every family in the loyal States. The money markets of England being closed against us, Congress offered as an inducement to capitalists, exemption on this debt from State taxation. This is the "unfortunate" exemption of which Mr. SEYMOUR speaks. The Constitution declares all laws passed by Congress supreme. No nation could maintain a stand among the civilized nations of the earth whose public debt was repudiated.

That JEFFERSON DAVIS should have suggested repudiation was to have been expected. He has earned undying fame as the leading Mississippi repudiator, But I am surprised that Mr. SEYMOUR should have distrusted the people so far as to suppose there was danger either of repudiation or of "new and angry discussions" concerning this debt.

The capitalists of New-York have lent their fortunes to the Government with noble and patriotic liberality. What do they think about these whispers, calculated to destroy the value of their securities? When one, skilled in predicting future events, and having a high regard for an accurate reputation, foretells repudiation, the danger is, that, if he has the power, he will see that his predictions are verified.

The people of the loyal States are the most intelligent, honest, law-abiding people on earth. The East, the West, the North and the Middle States have made common cause in this war. Animated by one purpose, they have contributed their men, their blood and their money to sustain this Union. In their name I repel, indignantly, the imputation that they, or any portion of them, can ever be so base as to repudiate this debt, or to harbor such a thought. The statesman who should venture to advise it, would be swept into an ignominious oblivion.

That a speech containing the views I have criticised should have been plausible and specious, and clothed in polished externals, only serves to render it more pernicious. The hectic flush upon the cheek of the consumptive bears a striking resemblance to the ruddy hue of health. A skeleton may be decorated with silks and satins, and adorned with diamonds and golden pendants; but the inquirer after truth should not be deterred from penetrating beneath the surface by a fair and pleasant external covering.

It gives me no pleasure thus to review the position assumed by the chosen standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. I have been from my youth a Democrat; and have been associated in political action with Mr. SEYMOUR for many years. But, my Democratic principles teach me that my first political duty is to sustain my Government when it is in peril, against all enemies at home and abroad. I learned Democracy at the feet, and in the school, of that noble old Roman, who, when President of the United States, was present at the festive board, with CALHOUN and other conspirators, and, penetrating their secret purposes, sent terror to their guilty souls by the memorable toast and prediction: "The Federal Union; it must and shall be preserved."

OBLIGATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Born in humble life, I am indebted to this beneficent Government, under a kind Providence, for all that I am, and all that I have. I stand ready to give to its defence and support my influence, my property, my sons, and, if need be, my life. Of what value are all these without a country? I desire not to live beyond that hour when my country is hopelessly ruined, and this Union is broken in pieces. To sustain my partisan standing, I will never consent to furnish aid and comfort to the enemies of my country.

It has been my purpose to keep within the limits of the fair and open discussion invited by Mr. SEYMOUR. My views of our duty are already indicated. The Constitution demands the execution of the laws over the whole Union, and its authority can only be thrown off by an amendment in the mode which it provides. We must fight. We have no alternative. We are bound to fight to preserve the Union and enforce its authority.

HOW PEOPLE WILL ACT.

The people, being compelled to choose, will be influenced by their views of the war. While that lasts, it will swallow up all minor issues, and will control results. If the people have become tired of the war, if they desire to take the incipient steps to a separation by an amendment of the Constitution, if they feel that they are incapable of preserving the Union, and prefer national degradation and ruin, they will vote so that these views may be carried out. But if, on the other hand, they are resolved to preserve the unity of the country, to which God and nature point, if they are true to the lessons of their fathers, if they love their free institutions, if, in short, they mean that the war shall proceed, and that there shall be no peace, except on the basis of unconditional submission, then they will support that party which they believe to be most heartily and thoroughly in favor of carrying it forward, and that will coöperate most effectually with the National Administration for that purpose.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

In the meantime, the Administration must trust in the people, and the people must trust in the Administration; for we are all in one boat, and must sink or swim together. The people have a right to demand vigilance and economy in all the departments of Government. They do demand that jealousies and bickerings shall cease. They require that no officer, civil or military, shall be continued one moment after a rational doubt is felt of his fitness and capacity, or of his loyalty. But while that officer is continued, they require that he shall be sustained by all the means necessary to render him useful and successful.

To the chilling accusation that the country can't be saved under a Republican administration, an answer is given in the fixed resolution of more than twenty millions of free and loyal people, in the tread of six hundred thousand new troops marching to the field to take their places, to aid another army nearly equal to them in numbers; in the roar of cannon on the Upper Potomac; in the ignominious defeat and flight of the flower of the rebel army under their ablest Generals, and in the glad shouts of victory coming up from McCLELLAN'S army; all uniting in the sentiment that the country can and shall be saved under a Republican administration.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '62 Reg.	103¼	700	Erie Railway Pref.	83
500	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	100	800	do	82¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	102½	400	do	82½
40,000	do	102¼	100	do b30	83
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5 20s Co.	102	250	do b30	83¼
100,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	102¼	200	do b30	83¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	91	10	do	83¾
15,000	do	90⅞	20	do	82¾
7,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		100	Hud. Riv. R. s60	61
	Notes	104⅜	200	do	62
10,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	120¾	400	do	62¼
28,000	do	120¾	800	do	62¼
30,000	do	120¾	25	Harlem Railroad	21¾
9,800	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99¾	1200	do	21½
3,000	Ill. Coup. B., '62.	99¾	1200	do	21¾
8,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90.	51	100	do	21¾
500	Virginia State 6s.	56	100	do s30	21¾
2,000	do	59	800	Harlem R. Pref.	48
16,000	Mo. 6s	49¼	100	do	47¾
10,000	do	49¼	100	do b10	47¼
5,000	do s10	49	200	do	47
10,000	do	49	200	do	47¼
1,000	California 7s	109	350	do b3	47¾
5,000	Erie R. 5m bs	99½	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	62
5,000	Buf.,N.Y.&E.1m	95	50	do	62¾
6,000	do	96	400	Reading Railroad	70
3,000	C.B.&Q.R.8pc.bs.	115	300	do b30	70
5,000	Mich So. 2m	98	300	do b30	69¾
16,000	do	96¼	100	do b30	69¾
3,000	Chi &N.W.s.f.bs.	101	150	Mich. Cen. R.	81¼
60,000	Ch.&N.W.as. bs.	60	200	do b60	81¾
8,000	Chi. & N. W. 2m.	35	250	do	81¾
5,000	do	34¾	50	do	81½
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2m.	88	700	do	81
30,000	Tol. & Wab. 1m.	84¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	37¼
5,000	Tol. & W. In. bs.	90	650	do	37
2,000	Chi.&Rock Isl.B.	108	200	do s60	37
10,000	C.& Tol. S.F.Bs.	104	25	do	37¼
2,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st M.	103	100	do b30	37⅜
35,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d M.	92	300	M.S.& N.I.G.S.b30	72
2,000	do	91½	180	do	71¾
9,500	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d M.	71	50	do s30	71½
12,000	do	72	475	do	71¾
3,500	do s45	70	30	Panama R. ex div.	146
26,000	C. & Pitts. 4th M.	69	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76
3,000	St. Louis, T. H.		150	do	76¾
	& Al. 2d M. Pref.	81	400	do b30	77
20	Bank of New-York.	102	100	do	76¾
35	Ocean Bank	78	200	do b60	77¼
30	Am. Exchange Bk.	95	100	do	76¾
20	Chatham Bank	80	200	do	77
50,000	American Gold.	124	3000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36
40,000	do	123¾	100	do b30	36¼
10	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	109	100	do s60	35¾
5	do	109½	100	do	36
200	do	110	2000	do	36¼
10	Penn. Coal Co.	108	10	Galena & Chic. R.	81¾
350	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13	460	do	80¾
500	do	12¾	350	do	81
25	N. J. Zinc	70	100	do b30	81¼
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	121⅛	750	Cleve. & Tol. R.	69
300	do	121¼	100	do s30	69
300	do	121	100	do	69¼
100	do b30	121	7500	do b3	70
100	do s60	120	200	do	70
50	do	120¾	200	do s60	69¾
25	do	120½	200	do	[illegible]
50	do s30	120	100	do	69¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	104	100	do b10	69¾
100	do b60	104¼	100	do b30	70
100	do	103¾	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	78¾
750	do	103¾	300	do	78
200	do	103⅜	25	do	77¾
200	do b30	103⅜	41	do	77¾
60	do	103⅜	50	do s30	77¾
16	do	103	50	do b10	77¾
100	Del. L. & W. R.	110	100	Mil. & P. D. C. R. R.	38
1200	Erie Railway	49⅜	100	To. & Wabash R. R.	34
200	do b30	49⅜	100	do b30	34½
300	do	49⅜	100	do b30	35¼
200	do	49⅜	100	do b30	35
100	do b30	49⅜	100	To. & Wabash Pref.	62
50	do b30	49⅜	10	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	43
50	Chi., B. & Q. R. R.	96⅜	250	do	46
50	do b30	96	60	do	49
75	do	96	250	do	50

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U.S.6s '81 Cou.	102⅛	200	Hud. River R. R.	61½
3,000	do	102¼	200	do	61¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	102⅛	100	do	61
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	91	200	Harlem Railroad	21⅜
9,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.		400	do	21
	Notes	104⅞	100	Reading Railroad	69¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	51	500	Michigan Cen. R.	81
1,000	E. R. 2d m '79	120	600	Mich. So.& N. In.R.	37
10,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st m	96	200	Mich. So.& N.I.G.S.	71¾
49,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	84	100	do b30	72
10,000	P.,F.W.&C.2d M.	90¼	100	do	72
15,000	Am. Gold	121⅝	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	77
150,000	do	121⅝	400	do	76¾
5,000	do	121⅜	100	do b30	77
5,000	do	121⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35½
170	Pac. Mail St Co.	120	200	do b30	35¾
100	do b30.	120	100	do	35¾
250	N. Y. Central R.	102⅞	200	do	35¾
200	do b30.	100⅞	100	do	36
25	do	102½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	80¾
250	Erie Railroad	49	100	do	80¾
100	do s60	48¾	200	do b60	80½
10	do	48¾	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	68¾
100	do	49½	300	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	77¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	82¾	350	do	77¾

TUESDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues unabated. The business to-day is over 50,000 shares on the Share list, with a corresponding amount done in United States Securities, Railway and State Bonds, and Gold Coin. Before the early Board prices on the speculative Shares were 1@1¼ ℘ cent. above the best rates of Monday, New-York Central selling up to 103@106½ ℘ cent., and other New-York and Western Roads in proportion. At the Board both the demand and sellers were on a very large scale, but as a general remark, the figures made were not quite up to the previous Street sales. The business in nearly all descriptions was large and active, the market closing on Illinois Central and Toledo higher than it opened, while other descriptions were a fraction off. The price of United States 6 ℘ cents. improved ¼@⅜ ℘ cent., with a good demand for both registered and coupon stock. The 5 ℘ cents. of 1874 were also ⅜ ℘ cent higher. There was also a further large improvement on most of the Railway Mortgages, the exceptions being Erie Seconds and Illinois Central 7 ℘ cents. The price of Gold opened at 124 ℘ cent.—a rise of ½@⅝ over the best price of yesterday—but fell off to 123¾@123½ ℘ cent.

On the Street and at the Second Board the market was quite feverish, varying in the bidding figures every few minutes. The inclination was to lower prices, both in Gold and Stocks; but as remarked yesterday, each decline appears to bring forward new buyers, and there is no real abatement, thus far, in the spirit of the present speculation, or in the extent of the demand. The Commission Brokers are nearly all well employed with outside orders, and while conflicting views are entertained, and to some extent freely expressed on the Street, as to the nature of the basis of the current rise, there is a general agreement that the movement of the market is to continue active, if for no other cause, from the superabundance of Money at Bank and on the Street at cheap rates of interest.

Later in the afternoon the movement was again stronger by ½@1 per cent., and the bidding on the street quite spirited, and for large parcels of the Western Shares. Gold also recovered to 122¾@123 per cent. At the very close, the speculation was unabated in nearly all descriptions on the Share list.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tu's.
N. Y. Central	101⅞	103⅛	Pacific	121	120
Erie	49⅜	49⅜	Panama	146 x.d.	146
Erie Preferred	82⅜	82¾	Missouris	50	49⅜
Rock Island	78	78	Tennessees	50⅜	51
Galena	80⅜	81	U. S. 5s, 1874	90⅜	91
Mich. Central	80	81⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅜	102⅛
Mich. Southern	37⅜	37	U.S.Notes,C.H.	119⅞	119⅞
Mich. Guarant'd	73⅜	72⅜	Treas.7.30 ℘ cts.	104⅜	104⅜
Illinois Cen	76	77	Bills on Lond'n.	135	135
Toledo	68	69⅜	Gold	123⅜	122¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

National	94	American Exchange	95⅜
State of New-York	93	Chatham	80
Commerce	94	Metropolitan	100
Com. Scrip Stock	96	Nassau	100
Mech. Banking Ass.	85	Shoe & Leather	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv't '76	113	Chi.&N.W. 1sts, 2d series	75
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi.&N.W. firsts, ass'd.	60
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34⅜
Erie fourths, '80	102¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Erie fifths	99	Lack. & West'n Bonds	108
Buff., N.Y. & Erie, '77	95	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108
Hudson thirds, '75	101⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-73	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84¾
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	89⅜
Harlem thirds, '68	90⅜	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101
Mich C., s.f. 8 ℘c., '82	116⅜	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 ℘c. 1st	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106
M. S. 7 ℘c. seconds	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	107
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	102¾
T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ℘c.	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	25	Pitts. Ft. W & Chi. 3ds	71
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100⅜	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	99
Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	83	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	91

There is no change in the value of Money on demand loan. The rates of Exchange on London have varied through the day, from 135 to 136 ℘ cent., closing about 135 ℘ cent. for first-class Bankers, and 133@134½ for Merchant bills. The Sub-Treasury received $240,000 for Customs to-day. The United States Notes, for Custom house use, opened 120¼, and closed 119¾ ℘ cent. The deposits of Gold with the Treasurer, amount, in all, to 2,160,000, which, with the previous balance of Gold on hand, will give the full sum required to be paid, to-morrow, in Gold, by way of half-yearly interest on the October issue of 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The disbursement for this amount will amount to about $2,920,000, or 3.65 ℘ cent. on $80,000,000. A considerable share of these Bonds is believed to be held by the City Banks.

The Export of Domestic Produce, this week, are large; reaching nearly four millions again. The list includes 1,255 bales of cotton for Liverpool. The following is the comparative statement of the Export (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept. 30, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$2,796,258	$3,042,333	$3,870,466
Previously reported	66,961,535	93,014,908	102,839,939
Since Jan. 1	$69,757,793	$96,057,241	$106,710,399

Mr. THOMAS F. WARNER, for seven or eight years past with Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., has formed a copartnership with Mr. L. L. BRITTON, in the Stock Exchange business, at No. 23 Wall-street, from 1st October.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to-day, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.		
Capital Stock	$11,713,615	$11,726,850	Inc.	13,215
Loans	35,871,535	34,589,387	Dec.	282,148
Specie	5,449,027	5,440,140	Dec.	8,887
Due fm other Bks.	5,212,673	6,035,429	Inc.	823,356
Due to other Bks.	7,702,439	7,255,049	Dec.	447,390
Deposits	24,194,214	24,997,926	Inc.	803,712
Circulation	5,174,550	5,111,474	Dec.	63,076

The Shoe and Leather Bank, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, have made their usual 4 ℘ cent. semi-annual dividend.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of September was as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 1, 1862, by balance		[illegible]
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$5,304,260 74	
On account of Patent Fees	3,979 00	
On account of Post-office Department	222,978 01	
On account of Loans	4,335,534 44	
On account of Miscellaneous and Transfers	13,981,760 14	—$23,848,513 [illegible]
Total		$24,236,933 [illegible]
Payments:		
Debit Balance, Aug. 31, 1862	$601,823 24	
Treasury Drafts	21,986,168 24	
Post-office Drafts	132,041 00	—$22,720,032 [illegible]
Sept. 30, 1862, balance		$1,516,900 [illegible]
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$10,064,165 12	
By Receipts during the Month	13,329,021 69	—$23,393,186 [illegible]
To payments		14,091,869 [illegible]
Balance		$9,301,317 [illegible]
By Balance, Cr., Interest Account		$951,187 [illegible]
By Appropriation		1,965,000 00
Total		$2,916,187 67
To Payments		253,101 30
Balance		$2,663,086 37
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1862		$5,304,260 74
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1861		208,394 [illegible]
Increase in September, 1862		$5,095,866 [illegible]
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$102,778 19
By Coin Received during the Month	$76,095 13	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month	78,351 90	— 154,447 03
Total		$257,225 22
To Payments in Coin	$104,518 98	
To Payments in Fine Bars	92,637 65	— 197,156 63
Balance		$60,068 [illegible]
By Funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$13,481,304 45	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	28,257 26	—$13,509,561 71
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	32,093 28	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 00	234,606 28
Total		$13,744,167 [illegible]
Less Due Depositors		60,103 [illegible]
Balance		$13,684,064 [illegible]

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$16,000	
Foreign Bullion	9,000	
United States Bullion	104,000	—$129,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	$7,330	
Foreign Bullion	6,500	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	2,000	
United States Bullion (Old Coins)	500	
United States Bullion (Washoe)	250	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	120	—$16,700 00
Total deposits, payable in Bars	57,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	88,700	—$145,700 00
Gold Bars Stamped		139,060 00
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		75,994 35

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 20	Species	$1 [illegible]
Spanish Dollars	1 20	Old Amer. Half-Dollars	1 1[illegible]
Five-franc Pieces	1 08	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 17
French Crowns	1 20	Spanish Quarters ℘ oz.	1 3[illegible]
Prussian Thalers	77	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16th	1 3[illegible]
English Silver	5 60	Amer. Silver	1 15@1 1[illegible]

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$5 80	Spanish Doubloons	$18 00
Old Sovereigns	5 80	Patriot Doubloons	17 50
Twenty Francs	4 60	Gold, Am. Old	1 27
Ten Thaler Pieces	8 80	Gold, Am. New	1 22@1 22½
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 60		

The following are THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency to-day.

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-5	Ohio and State Bank, Ind.	¾
New-York State	⅜	Kentucky	¾
East New-Jersey	1-5	Illinois and Wiscon	1@[illegible]
West New-Jersey	⅜	Missouri	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	¾	Michigan	[illegible]
Philadelphia	1-5	Canada	17c. premium.
Baltimore	⅜	U. S. Dem'ds	20@24c. prem.
Wheeling	¾		

Seeing Stamps Cannot be had in Season, How Shall we Manage?

From Thompson's Reporter.

The Government, the party of the first part, being required to furnish Stamps, (Sec. 102,) and not furnishing them, is the first delinquent. The people, the party of the second part, are relieved, for the time being, from the pains and penalties of the law. This is common law and common sense.

But it will be better for the people not to trust to this general principle any further than circumstances force them to.

For ourselves, we shall pay drafts and checks that are minus the stamp, until our correspondents have had time to obtain the stamps; but we shall perfect all such documents, the moment stamps are to be had, by stamping them. This, we think, will exonerate us, as payors, from penalties.

Where the execution of a document can be postponed, especially if the document be an important one—for instance, a deed, a mortgage, or a marriage certificate—the postponement had better be submitted to.

Insurance policies can be made out, and made safe to the insured, and still be laid aside to be signed and stamped. Certificates of stock, ditto. Notes can be discounted, and stamped afterward, with the liability that the holder may have to pay five dollars in case it is sued. Protests may have to be perfected in like manner before their admission into Court.

In the absence of stamps, equity and common sense must govern. If these fail, fall back upon the common law referred to in the opening of this article, or go to the Collector and pay five dollars to have the document legalized, as per Act of July 14.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, [illegible],686 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 158,338 bush. Wheat, 139,539 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Rye, 45,253 bushels Oats, 4,251 pkgs. Provisions, and 463 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand, to-day, at $7 12½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 bags Savanilla, at 22c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON sum up thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week, to the trade, reach 4,802 bags, including 2,223 ℔ *Peony*, (a resale,) at 22¼c. and 2,211 ℔ *Hazard*, at 22½c., ex ship. On speculation, 3,000 bags ℔ *Banshee*, have been taken at 23c. The market closes very firm, at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb." Closing quotations, Java 27c.@27½c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 22c.@23½c., Rio at 21½c.@23½c., St. Domingo at 22c.@22½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 151,645 pkgs., including 106,366 bags Rio and Santos, 2,950 bags and 24,700 mats Java, 11,550 bags Maracaibo, 2,975 bags Laguayra, 820 bags St. Domingo, and 2,284 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Sept. 27, Baltimore	23,000
Sept. 23, New-York	106,366
Grand Total	129,366

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been unusually active, and has advanced to 26c.@27½c., closing at about 27c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased to-day at advanced prices. Sales 2,000 bales, at 56c.@57c., chiefly at 56½c. for Middling, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls was quite attractive, and on the whole passed off satisfactorily.

DYEWOODS—Have been in request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request for shipment and home use, and prices have favored sellers, decidedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 45; poor to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 80, chiefly at $5 55@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 40; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 60@$6 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 45
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in good demand at rising prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 45@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant. Sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 55@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, $3 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and in active request for export at, however, irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 185,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 33@$1 46; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35½; Red Western (Winter) at $1 28@$1 33; very poor do. (Illinois,) at $1 25@$1 28½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23½@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at $1 17@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21 ℔ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, but is less buoyant in price. Sales since our last, 141,000 bushels, to arrive, at 60c.@61½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@59½c. for Eastern do.; 43c.@54c. for unsound do.; and 62½c.@65c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair request at 80c.@82c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 8,600 bushels. Oats continue in demand, but at easier rates, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@60c.; Western, at 55c.@60c.; and State at 56c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in request at full prices, $1@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 08@$1 15.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 60c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been fair for desirable lots of this year's crop, at 14c.@19c., and last year's at 12c.@17c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is stiffly held, but is inactive.

LATHS—Eastern are in request, at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair demand, and has advanced 12½c.@25c. ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is attracting rather more attention, at steady rates.

MOLASSES—The market exhibits more activity to-day; sales 700 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 35c.; 80 hhds. do. do. at 30c.; 67 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@45c.; 100 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 42c., and 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and nominal, to-day. Spirits Turpentine, $2 25@$2 27½ ℔ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in moderate demand, throughout the week, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm at $1 40; Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; do. Spring do. at $1 55; Bleeched Winter Whale at 75c.; do. Spring do. at 70c.@73c.; Olive at $1 40; Linseed at 86c.@87c.; No. 1 Lard at 75c.@82½c.; City Red at 51c.@55c.; Crude Petroleum at 15c.@17c., and Refined Petroleum at 28c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29.—*Sperm*—Continues in demand, and holders are firm. The sales for the week embrace 300 bbls. at $1 40 ℔ gallon, and 961 bbls. at a price not transpired. Also, the bark *Willis* cargo of 146 bbls. for export, at $1 38½ ℔ gallon. About 1,500 bbls. Sperm, recently arrived at Boston in Provincetown whalers, have been sold in Boston within the past fortnight at $1 30@$1 38 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—The transactions in Whale, since our last, include 1,950 bbls., at 67c., and 230 do. at 68c. ℔ gallon, at which price holders are firm. *Whalebone*—No sales in this market. In New-London, 10,000 lbs. Davis' Straits, ℔ bark *George Henry*, sold at 95c. The stock on hand in our last, was 209,000 lbs., not 20,900 as misprinted.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1862	44,650	96,108	646,150
Same time last year	58,651	122,945	912,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Business has been more active in Providence during the past week, sales having been made of 158,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 30,000 pieces, 60x64, at 11½c., net cash; 35,000 pieces, 64x64, at 11¾c., net cash; 60,000 pieces, 60x64, at 12c., net cash; 11,000 pieces, 64x64, at 12½c., net cash; 13,000 pieces, 64x64, at 12¼c., net cash, ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, at $11 50@$11 62½ for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,800 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues scarce and somewhat nominal. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 2,100 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c., ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at old figures; sales 90 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 62½@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter sells freely at 12c.@16½c. for poor to very choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues salable and buoyant, at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, 1,000 bags Java, on private terms; and 800 bags Rangoon at $6@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, at former figures.

SPICES—The total sales of Cassia, within the past few days, amount to 60,000 mats, at 32½c.@35c. ℔ lb. Sales were reported, to-day, of 3,500 bags Pepper, at 19½c.@20c.; 600 bags Pimento, at 17c. ℔ lb. Market closing less actively.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 800 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12½c., the latter rate for clarified; Porto Rico at 9½c.@10¼c., and Cuba at 9c.@9½c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 9½c.@12c., the latter rate for White; and 350 boxes Havana at 9c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are brisk and buoyant. Messrs. STUART now quote: Best quality Loaf, 13½c.; best quality Crushed, 13c.; Granulated, 12¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White A, 12½c.; Yellow C, 11¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been made of 112,000 lbs., at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been more active at buoyant prices. One entire cargo of Greens, some 6,400 pkgs., was disposed of on private terms.

TIN—Is in more request, including Straits, at 34c. ℔ lb., and ¼ X I. C. Coke Plates at $10 25 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand and very firm. Sales, since our last, 860 Hhds. Kentucky at 13½c.@23c., and 205 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@18c. ℔ lb. The business of the month of September Messrs. M. RADER & SON review thus: "The events of the month have not tended to allay the previously existing apprehension; on the contrary, the uncertainty as to the fate of the present crop has, if anything, increased, and caused an excitement which forced prices of our staple to an extreme point. Western buyers have entered the market and bought freely at the advancing rates, and were followed by jobbers, manufacturers and parties desirous of making investments, taking off the market some 5,000 Hhds., while exporters took about 1,500 hhds. Heavy Clarksville and manufacturing leaf being scarce, selections were paid for as high as 27c.@28c., and our quotations below show a general advance from 2½c.@3½c. ℔ lb. Lugs, 13c.@15c.; Common Leaf, 14½c.@17c.; Medium Leaf, 16c.@19c.; Good Leaf, 18c.@21c.; Fine Leaf, 19c.@24c.; Selections, 21c.@27c. ℔ lb. In the absence of the official return of the Stocks in the Inspection Warehouses, we beg to state that the receipts were about 2,300 hhds.; the deliveries of which, about 3,000 hhds. for export, 4,500 hhds.; stock in warehouses, about 30,000 hhds., the latter held as follows: In the hands of factors, about 10,000 hhds.; in the hands of jobbers and speculators, 7,000 hhds.; in the hands of manufacturers and cutters, 6,000 hhds.; sold for export not shipped or in the course of shipment, 7,000 hhds. Our advices from New-Orleans confirm previous reports. The stock on sale, 4,306 hhds. Leaf and Strips, which, in addition to its being light, is confined to one or two factors who have held it for the past several months firmly, adds no little to their confidence, and the market is firm at full rates for Gold or Exchange at par. In Baltimore the transactions in Maryland and Ohio have been heavy, and prices advancing. Some 1,500 hhds. Ohio, of the lower grades, were sold out at higher rates, and only about 1,000 hhds. of the better sorts left over. Crop accounts are very doleful for both Maryland and Ohio; in the latter State the prospects are only for about 10,000 hhds. Spanish Tobacco has been but little inquired for, the principal arrivals of Havana and Yara being for transhipment to Europe. The sales for the month are 300 bales Havana fillers and fillery assorted, at 55c.@65c., and 133 bales Yara assorted at 55c.@60c. ℔ lb. The demand for Spanish Leaf will be light till the working of the Tax bill is ascertained. Seedleaf Tobacco has been more active within the past month, some 2,000 cases of Connecticut, Ohio, and New-York having been sold almost wholly for home trade, at 10½c.@12½c. for fillers, 13c.@18c. for seconds, and 20c.@25c. for running lots of good wrappers. Manufactured Tobacco had again advanced at the beginning of the month, but within the past two weeks but an ordinary inquiry has existed. A further advance on fine qualities is generally expected. We quote: 5s, 8s and 10s, 50c.@60c.; ½ lb and lb Medium, 60c.@70c.; do. Fine, 80c.@1 15 ℔ lb."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, during September.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, '62, bales	3,065	258	1,518
Received since	1,429	—	167
Total	4,494	258	1,685
Sales to Sept. 30, '62, bls.	1,285	—	572
Stock Oct. 1, '62	3,209	258	1,113

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 33c.@33½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence during the week, 56,859 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 58c.@65c.; 67,779 lbs. do., at 60c.@65c., 6 mos.; 23,000 lbs. do., Pulled, at 49c.@68c.; and 2,900 lbs. Foreign, at 53½c. ℔ lb., 6 mos. The movements in Wool, in New-York, during the month of September, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "The moderate demand for Wools during the month of September, may be considered a natural consequence after the great activity of the previous three months. We have a better stock of Domestic Fleece Wool, though light for the season, and prices are unchanged, with the exception of the extreme rates for common and low medium grades, now somewhat easier. The finer descriptions still continue at lower prices than the coarser qualities. Pulled Wools remain in good demand at full prices, and no accumulation of stock. California Spring Clip has commenced to arrive, and met with a ready sale at good prices. Mexican Wools have sold quick, at full rates, and but little is left on the market. Foreign Fine Wools—Mestizo, Cape and Australian, &c., but little has been done—a few lots of Mestizo, and a cargo of Cape, were taken at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ℔ lb., from the highest point. There is, however, a firmer feeling on the part of holders lately, caused by the rise of prices in foreign markets, as we will show at the conclusion of our circular. Foreign Medium Wools have not been as active as they were in the month of August, yet considerable transactions have taken place, and prices are unchanged. Foreign Common Wools are wanted, the stock is very light and prices rule higher than the carpet manufacturers will pay; and for this reason the sales to this important class of consumers have been very light. Since Gold has risen to 23½ ℔ cent. premium, and Exchange on England to 135 ℔ cent., importers and holders of wool feel firmer, and have in some instances already advanced prices, which are principally regulated by the rates of Exchange and of Gold also. It was considered pretty safe to take off from our quotations 20 ℔ cent., in order to get at the actual prices in Gold, yet at this period that may not be deemed sufficient. The general impression appears to be that wools cannot decline as long as all the circumstances that have caused it to advance may continue, and new causes manifest themselves for a further rise, rather than a fall in prices. All fibrous substances will command high rates for a long time to come, it seems, and Wool, being the most important of them all, is not likely to be affected by anything which may produce a reduction in any of the other staples, even if our civil war should be closed within six or eight months. The last accounts from Europe mention the existence of considerable excitement and speculation in the principal Wool markets, and a rise of ten per cent. and more in fine and medium Wools, and twenty per cent. and more even on the coarse qualities, complaining at the same time that there is an insufficient stock of common Wools left for their manufacture. It is thought, moreover, that the speculation has only commenced, and will become very important, leading to very high prices there. The rates for even fine or good Mestizo, Cape, etc., are already above the mark for American purposes, and common Wools out of our reach entirely. In short, the extreme high prices now prevailing there will, without doubt, direct shipments thither from the Wool-growing countries, in preference to sending them here, with our changeable currency. The Imports of Wool into New-York for the first six months of 1862 were 37,153 bales, 16,495,136 lbs.; and since July 1, 1862, to Sept 28, 1862, 8,860 bales, 5,908,792 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 1, 1862:

	Cts. ℔ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@60
Saxony fleece	54@55
Full blood fleece	54@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@63
Native and ¼ fleece	60@63
Common fleece	60@63
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	58@63
Saxony fleece	56@60
Full blood fleece	56@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@65
Native and ¼ fleece	60@65
Common fleece	60@65
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	54@55
Full blood fleece	52@54
½ and ¾ blood fleece	52@54
Native and ¼ fleece	54@58
Common fleece	54@58
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@53
Unwashed	35@40
California.	
Washed fleece	50@55
Unwashed fleece, fine	33@45
Unwashed fleece, medium	33@45
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	55@58
New-York City, Super	50@56
New-York City, No. 1	45@50
New-York City, No. 2	14@18
Country, Extra	58@62
Country, Super	56@60
Country, No. 1	45@50
Country, No. 2	18@21
Lambs	52@62
Tub washed	60@75
Western, limed pulled Wool	45@55

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were somewhat heavier and rates irregular: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d. Corn, 10½d.@11d. ℔ bushel. Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d ℔ bbl.; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s.@42s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 12d.@12½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best City references exchanged. Address, stating particulars and salary to be given, EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher in a public or private school by a young man who has taught in both, and who teaches all the English branches that are taught in any common school, and who can also produce unexceptionable references; salary moderate. Address, for four days, B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER,—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a school. She is competent to teach the English classics, French, German, Latin and mathematics. References given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 18 Ithaca, New-York.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, WITH several years' experience in best City families, has a few desirable hours now vacant. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, mathematics and English branches. Boys fitted for College. Best of references furnished. Address D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE wishes to make an engagement with a private family or school to teach two or three hours every day; she teaches French, French literature, music, drawing and the English branches; best of references given. Apply, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 68 Irving-place. No agency need reply.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK City, a young man, as instructor of ordinary English, who will receive $5 per week (five school days) and one hour's instruction in the higher departments of classics, mathematics, or modern languages. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER OF CLASsics and French; an unmarried man, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Address B. A., No. 762 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEment, as governess by a lady thoroughly competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education; she has had the advantage of residing some years in Europe; City references to families where she has taught. Apply at or address TEACHER, No. 246 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING TUTOR.—A Yale graduate desires daily employment from one to three hours, afternoon or evening, as resident or visiting tutor. Address M. C. P., New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a position as visiting governess. Best of references given. Address J. W., Box No. 4,453 Post-office.

TO SCHOOLS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation to teach English or to assist in French and music, in return for board and tuition in the Classics. Address Box J, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAY FOR FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.
GRAND OPENING OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

LADIES WILL PLEASE CALL AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.

GEO. CAREY WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, for exhibition and sale, one of the largest and most varied selections of PARIS VELVET, SILK and CLOTH CLOAKS, ever offered in this City, of entirely new design, and selected by Mr. W. B. MACKENZIE WHILE IN PARIS, expressly for first-class retail trade.

Purchasers are particularly invited to examine this stock previous to making their selections.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

REMEMBER WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1862,
THE GRAND
EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE,
OF CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTLES,
At Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

GEO. CAREY'S FALL AND WINTER OPENING OF
CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, &c., for Ladies' wear,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
UNITED STATES CLOAK and MANTILLA STORE.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 2.
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES.
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also.
Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents. Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.

Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:

25 cent Ties at......15 cents.	75 cent Ties......at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents.	$1 Ties at......50 cents.

SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL COTtage house within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries. A new house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HAVILAND, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO hire a house containing all the modern improvements, on or near Clinton or Washington avs., Brooklyn. Possession required about the 15th of October. Address J. F. U., Box No. 1,791 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A family of four, within the space bounded by 4th-av., Avenue A, 4th and 14th sts. Address Box No. 1,274 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts, and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to rent for six months or longer, by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

CASH
Paid for all kinds of
PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,
At No. 58 Cliff-st., by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
JAMES HEALEY, }
au27-law6mW*

POLICE NOTICE.
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

OWNERS OF STEAM BOILERS subject to examination by this department are requested not to pay for testing boilers, and if any payment is demanded for such service by any member of the force, to report the fact to the Superintendent. By order of the Board.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; also the Navy-yard. Terms moderate. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE room on third story, with hot and cold water, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 169 East 14th-st. Dinner at 6:30. Terms $10 per week, including gas and fuel.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 247 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE LITTLE GIRLS can be accomodated with board and tuition in a private family of refinement, where every attention will be bestowed upon their health, mental and moral culture. Address E. P. H., No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and child, with a parlor, two bedrooms, and a private table, fuel and lights, on the second floor; terms not to exceed $100 a month; best references given and expected. Address BOARD WANTED, Box 2,137 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, in a quiet and strictly private family. Three or four rooms are required. The location must be unexceptionable. Address A. B., Box 2484 P. O.

BOARD IN CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A private family can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished. No children, and none taken. References exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 327 Post-Office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED, FOR A gentleman and his wife, with a plain, quiet family; must be in the 22d Ward; $32 per month will be paid, including fire; references exchanged. Address CASH, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—TWO HALL BEDrooms, one on the second and one on the third floor, and a large room, suitable for a family, on the fourth floor, will be let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second story to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. References given and required. Address for three days P. O., Brooklyn Post-office.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the dépôt; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
Sept. 20, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MISS PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian, and Spanish languages, desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months, till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages, or instruct a class of young ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de CLOZONE, care of Mr. Robert Earle, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Reference—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East 24th-st., N. Y. None but persons of the highest respectability need apply.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU."—Schools supplied with teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. Wanted, competent teachers for the following orders: LADIES—No. 309, French, (native) music, English, (salary liberal,) *Cuba*: 311, English, French, music, *N. Y.*; 315, French, (native,) music, *Conn. Gentlemen*—311, as principal, *Md.*; 312, English, $500, *Md.*; 313, English, etc., $400, Ky.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO., 561 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school; English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course; preparatory course to West Point. Laboratory; ample buildings; 30 acres of ground, with skating-pond.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 880 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INforms her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

AT $2 50—WRITING; BOOKKEEPING, $10; LESsons unlimited. Arithmetic and penmanship, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Paine has secured the services of Mr. Mancha, of Pennsylvania, in addition to other able instructors.

ARITHMETIC AND BOOKKEEPING—Each $8 per quarter; both combined $12. These and other branches, including grammar, writing and higher mathematics, are taught day and evening by T. TOWNSEND, No. 260 Bowery. Particular attention given to young men preparing for business.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

A FRENCH LADY, PUPIL FROM AUBER, Pianist of the Empress of the French, wishes to give private piano lessons for $12 per quarter. French lessons, writing, reading, and conversation, $12 per quarter. Address M. M., Union Square Post office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West [illegible]th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 2[illegible]d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chadncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons: Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Rev. Dr. Phillips, J. Linsly, M. D., W. Parker, M. D., J. Auchincloss, H. M. Alexander, Wm. Black, G. Burchard, A. W. Canfield, P. Handy, L. Lockwood, H. A. Mott, D. S. Schanck, A. H. Trowbridge, J. C. Tucker.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.

French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. [illegible] West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-av., corner of 39th-st.—Open daily for ladies and gentlemen. The evening school commences Wednesday, Oct. 1.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR COTTAGES at Maspeth, Queens County, L. I., 2¼ miles from the Williamsburgh ferries, at the Queens County Hotel, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $3,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $8,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The house is large, well-built, and handsomely furnished throughout; the situation is an elevation on the Sound, 18 miles from the city; out-buildings, fruit and shade trees plenty; from six to forty-eight acres. Would like to exchange for unincumbered City property. If let, including a fine pair of horses, will be very moderate for the winter. Address Box No. 21, New-Rochelle, or see Mr. HOYT, at the depôt.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, Long Island, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about fifteen minutes' walk from Hunters' Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—No. 209 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 14th-st., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.; also, upper part of Nos. 199 and 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 138 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 38 Perry-st., with kitchen, &c. Rent $240 per annum. The premises can be seen between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The rooms are pleasant and commodious, and the location good.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison avs.; may be examined from 11 to 4 o'clock; the owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, at No. 41 East 28th-st.; 13 rooms, with improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER FLOOR OF BUILDING Nos 950 and 952 3d-av., now used as a coal yard; will be let for that or any other purpose. Also, a large hall in upper part of said building. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BLEECKer-st., near Grove-st. A nicely furnished house to a small family. Rent $—.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF PRIVATE STABLE TO let, consisting of three stalls and place for two carriages at No. 113 East 18th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and [illegible] sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power.
SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall [illegible], on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and [illegible]—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS [illegible]; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers [illegible] receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two [illegible] and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who [illegible] us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall [illegible] an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar [illegible] compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] at the lowest club rates. Specimen [illegible] forwarded on application.

[illegible]—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL [illegible], and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER; OR, MURDER WILL OUT, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BANVARD'S PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IN PEACE AND IN WAR—Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac gives an account of several important reconnoissances into Virginia on Monday. Col. FARNSWORTH's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by two batteries, crossed the river below Shepherdstown, and reconnoitred the country for a distance of five or six miles toward Winchester—the result being the discovery that the enemy still holds his position near Winchester. A regiment of rebel cavalry was seen on the road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, but a collision did not take place. On the road to Winchester, a number of the enemy's wounded were taken prisoners and paroled.

Gen. McCLELLAN has forwarded to Gen. HALLECK a statement of the respective losses of the National and rebel armies in Maryland—the latter, of course, in a considerable measure based on conjecture. At South Mountain our loss was 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total, 2,325; at Antietam we had 2,010 killed, 9,316 wounded, and 1,043 missing—total 12,469; in both battles, 14,794. From the best data attainable, Gen. McCLELLAN concludes that the rebels lost in killed, wounded and missing at least 30,000 of their best troops. From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field-forges, 2 caisson-bodies, 39 colors, and 1 signal-flag. Probably about 15,000 small arms have been collected. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says that two different corps, of 20,000 men each, left the fortifications on Sunday night, going in different directions. This is in accordance with information which has reached us from other sources. The rebel army had better look to its communications.

Apropos of the rumors of an intended land and naval attack on Charleston, the *Mercury* of that city, of the 25th ult., says there are grounds for believing that heavy reinforcements of National troops are being sent to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad River. Pinckney Island, it says, is now occupied by a large body of troops.

A letter from Newport to the Providence *Journal* contains the following statement: "A letter received in town within a few days, from a gentleman of highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the proclamation [of emancipation.] This gentleman states it as a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and use them against the United States Government with a determination to rule or ruin. This has been for some time reported as probable, but the source from whence this comes renders it no longer doubtful."

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns that BRECKINRIDGE has removed his command from the vicinity of Holly Springs and Hernando. They left on the cars in the direction of Jackson, Miss., and it is supposed that his destination is Rienza, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He appears to have been afraid to cross from Byhalia to Rienza, lest GRANT, who is on the alert, should come across and whip him. So he has got into the cars and is now going to reinforce PRICE over the railroad.

In reference to the movements of the rebels in Arkansas, the Memphis *Bulletin* says: "Four weeks ago HINDMAN had his headquarters about twenty-five miles northwest of Little Rock, with a force already collected consisting of parts of eleven regiments, numbering perhaps five or six hundred men. None of the companies, except two, were full, while some had as low as twenty and thirty in each. The whole force was armed with shot-guns and old rifles. HINDMAN was trying hard to get up an army, but was meeting with but little success. We regard it as certain that the report of his approaching Springfield, Mo., is a mistake. HINDMAN's regiments are made up of conscripts, and many of them are reported as deserting every opportunity they get."

Gen. HALLECK has issued a circular addressed to the Governors of States, recommending that all existing vacancies among the officers be filled immediately by the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.

The bill authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 in copper coins, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents, has passed both houses of the rebel Congress, which has also appropriated $200,000 to carry it into effect.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, has issued an Executive Order, rendering the thanks of Maryland to Gen. McCLELLAN and the officers and men under his command, and to Gov. CURTIN and the Militia of Pennsylvania, for the prompt expulsion of the rebel army from Maryland; also thanking the Maryland troops engaged in the battles.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "Anti-Prohibitionists" held their State Convention at Syracuse yesterday, and adopted the Seymour ticket for State officers.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday afternoon. After nominating and electing permanent officers, it went into secret session.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward and vicinity was held at Bleecker Buildings last evening, and preliminary steps were taken to form a Wadsworth and Tremain Club. Mr. A. J. CAMPBELL presided, and addresses were made by JOHN KEYSER and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

JAMES BROOKS, Esq., of the *Evening Express*, addressed a crowd of five or six hundred persons, on Monday evening, at the headquarters of the Democratic Union Association on Broadway, upon the President's proclamations and the general administration of the National Government. He violently opposed the emancipation edict of the President as well as most other measures of the Administration, which he characterized as unconstitutional, arbitrary, tyrannical and despotic. He was vociferously applauded by about one-half of the audience, who evidently sympathized more with the rebellion than with the efforts of the Government to suppress it.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock yesterday, the Mayor sent in another nomination for Street Commissioner, naming Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES, which was rejected by a vote of 10 to 5. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock today.

At the meeting of the Supervisors yesterday, after the veto of the Mayor of the resolution directing legal proceedings to be taken to obtain money to carry on the work of building the new Court-House was passed, notwithstanding his objections, by a vote of 8 to 4. This course is taken because the Mayor refuses to sign warrants for the money. The Board adjourned for one week.

The corner-stone of the new Orphan Asylum, connected with the Hebrew Benevolent Society of this City, was laid at the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of people of the Jewish faith, and many invited guests. The platform was handsomely decorated with the banners of various Hebrew associations and national flags. Able and appropriate addresses were delivered by BENJ. J. HART, Esq., President of the Society, and Rev. Rabbies, M. J. RAPHALL and ADLER, and others. The entire ceremonial was impressive in the extreme.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "It has been published that Gov. MORGAN does not intend to exempt from the operation of the draft those wards which may raise their full quota; but will call upon the cities to fill their deficiencies as cities. This is incorrect. While some such course may, possibly, be rendered necessary in Troy, there is no reason for its application to other cities. Each ward will receive the credit due its own exertions, and will not be called upon to make up the deficiences of its less patriotic neighbors."

The Naval Board appointed to report on Navy-yard sites, left Philadelphia yesterday for the purpose of visiting the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehannah, Alleghany and Juniata Valleys, to inquire into the facilities for procuring coal. All the proposed sites for the new Navy-yard have now been examined, from New London to League Island. The decision of the Board is not yet known, but detailed accounts of the respective merits of each place have been laid before it. The sentiment of the Navy is in favor of New London.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, says: "We deem it necessary to inform the public that every effort is making at Washington to supply the commercial community with the postage currency at the earliest opportunity. The strongest possible force is employed in its manufacture, and we have no doubt that the wants of the public will soon meet with prompt attention. The disbursements to the army and navy have hitherto absorbed almost all the notes prepared for circulation."

Over half a million dollars of prize-money has been paid over by United States Marshal MILWARD, at Philadelphia, about half of which has been sent to Washington for distribution. The half-million does not include the $120,000 paid by the Government for the steamers *Fl*[illegible], which amount was paid into C[illegible]. A week or two more will dispose of all the prize vessels and cargoes in charge of the Marshal.

The prize steamer *Emilie* was sold on Monday, at Philadelphia, by the United States Marshal, and brought $6,500, Mr. THOMAS CLYDE being the purchaser and only bidder. The appraised value of the steamer was $12,500. She is said to be old, and that the only thing valuable about her is her machinery. The prize schooner *Defiance*, which was captured on the 7th inst., by the United States bark *Braziliera*, in Lopelo Sound, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, in charge of Prize Master R. FRANK COOK. The *Defiance* was from Nassau, and has a cargo of salt and kerosene oil, cascarilla bark, &c. The crew of the *Defiance*, who were said to be citizens of the rebel States engaged in running the blockade, were sent north at the same time the vessel was ordered to this port.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* gives a list of forty-four regiments from that State, which have been mustered in under the recent calls. Twenty-two are in camp, and twenty-two have gone into the field.

Judge BRADY, sitting at Special Term of the Common Pleas, has at length rendered decision in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort controversy, dissolving the preliminary injunction issued to restrain the purchase of the property in question by the Corporation. The opinion in the case will be found in the law column.

The *habeas corpus* suit of MEGRATH *vs.* MEGRATH has been terminated, or at least suspended, by the counsel of the lady withdrawing from the case. The child, the custody of which was sought, of course remains with the father. The cause, it will be remembered, had so far turned principally upon the testimony of Mr. MALCOLM IVES, whose character and credibility it was the business of the defendant to impeach in testimony which this abrupt conclusion excludes.

The excitement in the Stock market continued through the dealings of yesterday. Prices finally left off.

Gold was lower at the close, while Government Securities improved ¼@½ ℔ cent. Exchange, 135 @136 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were rather less active yesterday; prices of Flour were firmer, and of Wheat and Corn, somewhat easier. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions, at full rates. Molasses, Spices, Hay, Hops, Candles, Fruit, Fish, Laths, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky were in good demand, and stiffly held. Ingot Copper and Green Teas were very freely purchased. Cocoa, Rice and Sugars were salable and steady. Cotton was more sought after, and was dearer. Heavier freight engagements were reported. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are abundantly supplied with beeves and hogs, but more sheep could be sold were they here. The weather har been favorable for packing or exposing meats for sale up to yesterday, when it grew warmer, and checked operations somewhat. The beeves on sale this week were of better quality than the late offerings, and of larger size, so that the 400 gain in numbers does not show the real increase in beef. The total receipts for the week ending to-day are 5,245 head, of which 4,688 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street. The average for the past six weeks has been 5,256 bullocks per week, 1,000 more than the average in the whole of 1861. Good cattle have sold pretty well, a few extra fat bullocks at 9c. ℔ ℔ for the estimated dressed weight; nice butchers' steers at 8c.@8½c.; ordinary beeves at 7c., and scallawags at 5c.@6c.—the last going off slowly, but all were finally disposed of, save one or two lots withdrawn for a better market. Sheep are selling quicker, at a moderate advance, on account of scarcity and a rise in pelts. Lambs are worth 25c. ℔ head more than last week. Live hogs are selling briskly, if large and fat, at former rates. Poor hogs are in little demand.

THE LOSSES AT ANTIETAM—GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.—The official report of Gen. McCLELLAN presents a fearful picture of life wasted at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The footing up of casualties on the Union side is 14,794. On the side of the rebels an estimate, somewhat forced, perhaps, and exaggerated, reaches the startling total of 30,000 men; so that by this official statement we are authorized to believe that some 45,000 men were slaughtered or disabled in that sanguinary fight. This is frightful. Men may reasonably turn from such a story, and calculate the gains that might partly compensate such losses. A victory must be carried to the *per contra;* immortal honor to the soldiers who fought so gallantly and to the officers who led them so bravely and handled them so skillfully; a large number of flags, some cannon, and enough small arms to furnish a division; these figure on the opposite side of the ledger, but are far from balancing the account. The price paid was worth infinitely more; it was worth the capture or annihilation of the rebel army. We shall be told one of these days what officer, or what difficulties of the country, or what combination of circumstances, is to be held responsible for this worst of all bargains.

Gov. Seymour's Position.

We publish on the second page of this morning's TIMES a full report of Judge TREMAIN's speech at the Syracuse Convention, in review of Gov. SEYMOUR's elaborate statement of his own position in the pending canvass. It is an able, clear and convincing document. It strips off the thin disguise of loyalty by which Gov. SEYMOUR seeks to cloak the real tendency of the canvass in which he is engaged, and lets *daylight* into the actual aims and objects of this formidable attempt to cripple the National Administration in the very midst of its contest with the rebellion.

Neither the *Argus* nor any other of Gov. SEYMOUR's advocates has attempted any reply to Judge TREMAIN's impeachment of his position. But they denounce it with great fervor, mainly on the ground that nearly two years ago Judge TREMAIN and Gov. SEYMOUR occupied the same position. They will do well to remember that the world moves now-a-days, and that a great many things have happened within the past two years. Since these speeches were made the nation has been plunged into a hot and terrible struggle for its own existence. Those "Southern brethren," for whose feelings Gov. SEYMOUR was then so anxious, have made war on the Union, and are now seeking its destruction. Everything has changed except Gov. SEYMOUR. Judge TREMAIN abandoned the grounds he once held, as soon as adherence to it became equivalent to giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country. Gov. SEYMOUR did not. This is just the difference between them. Gov. SEYMOUR holds now, in the midst of a war, while the Southern traitors are thundering at the gates of the Capital, precisely the same language in regard to them which he held while they acknowledged allegiance to the same Government. He still talks of the wrongs they have sustained—of the provocations they have received—of the insults they have endured, and of the allowance that must be made for them. He ignores the terrible guilt they have incurred by their rebellion, and regards them, now as he did of old, as the natural allies and main bulwark of the Democratic Party.

This is his position, and the *Argus* sustains him in it. Judge TREMAIN does not. He quit the South as soon as the South began the war on the Government, and he now stands—where Gov. SEYMOUR and every loyal citizen ought to stand—by the side of the Government, giving it all possible aid and strength, in its contest with the traitors who seek its life.

The Probable Length of the War.

One question must come up very seriously before all our readers, and will be considered from various aspects, and that is, What shall be the length of this war? Are we to have a weary contest of many years, or a struggle short and desperate? It is a question seriously affecting all business arrangements, and one in which almost every member of all civilized communities has a profound interest. The conditions on which any well considered answer can be given are so various, shifting and uncertain, that it seems hardly worth while to attempt at this period a prediction or a probable estimate. Still, those conditions should be carefully considered, and some sort of conclusion may be attained.

First as to resources. The South is evidently running through with its supply of men. The draft of men between 45 and 55 plainly shows this. Such men are not usually fit for the rapid movements and the severe campaigns of the Southern armies. They are needed at home for the cultivation of the soil and the government of the negroes. There may be two or three hundred thousand of them, but many are already included in the rebel forces, and those remaining will weaken either the regiments that receive them or the country which they leave to the dangers of insurrection.

We may assume, then, that the Confederate States have nearly reached the limit of supply for their armies. Their losses by sickness, continually, are probably greater than ours—at least 12 per cent.: that is, if they have 500,000 men in the field, amounting to 60,000 per annum. The losses by battle are probably about equal to ours. This drain must be constantly bringing their number down, while ours is filled up by new levies or drafts. So, at length, superior numbers will press upon them. Yet it is not to be denied that four or five hundred thousand brave men like the soldiers of the South, can protract the war for some years.

Next, as to supplies of food, forage and clothing. In these matters we do not believe the South will suffer anything which will decide the contest. The Southern States can be made to feed the whole Union, if it is desired. The planters have undoubtedly planted corn and wheat largely in place of cotton, and on new lands. From the Border States, the rebel authorities have gathered vast supplies of bacon and flour. They may be compelled, indeed, to abandon their advanced positions from want of supplies, but within the country they can always obtain enough. Give the Southern soldiers corn-meal and bacon and they can live. They are ragged and lousy, it is true. But very dirty and rowdy-looking men can fight. They are perhaps no worse off than our forefathers were in the struggle with England. None of these wants, we believe, are to shorten the war. It is true, if we should be able to make our blockade so much more strict as to exclude supplies of arms and material of war, we might reasonably hope for some great advantage over them through their inferiority in armament. But looking calmly at the past, what hope is there of such a fortunate result? Can we expect the navy to accomplish much more in watching the coasts than it has done? The capture of some of the large ports would indeed check some of their supplies, and we should thus press them severely.

In considering solely the results of an offensive campaign in the future, have we reason to expect speedy fruits very different from what we have derived in the past. Gen. HALLECK, Gen. McCLELLAN, perhaps the President, are men who work very cautiously and slowly. It may be the result will be sure, but we know perfectly it will come only after long delays. There will be little of what is called dash; no brilliant manœuvers; no rapidity of action. We shall have solid, heavy momentum. We shall break the enemy by the weight of superior numbers and artillery; not by strategy or fiery attacks. The campaign may come out to a sure conclusion, but it will come by very slow steps. We are satisfied that but for the President's proclamation, (and the policy that must accompany it,) we should have been years in subduing the Southern States, and might in the end, have been very glad of the frontier of the Potomac, the Southern mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and the Valley of the Mississippi.

Now, however, all that is changed. That proclamation indicates the most determined and earnest warfare. It compels it also. And when the logical results of this new policy appear, we expect a speedy climax or crisis to the war. Yet looking at all the elements of the problem, considering our scarcity of eminent military talent, the intense passion and determination of the rebels, the vast territory which they defend, we may rationally expect a war of some duration; while regarding their essential weakness in the system of Slavery, their inferiority in numbers and resources, the superior personal bravery of our men and the justice of our cause, together with our immense naval power, we cannot doubt of the final result.

Emancipation in the Border States.

The President's Emancipation proclamation contains one feature that has escaped attention in the more absorbing interest drawn around its leading edict. It is the renewal of the offer made by the President, through Congress, in June last, to the Border Slave States, of a compensated Emancipation and colonization of the freed blacks. This proposition of the President received at the time of its utterance, the decided indorsement of Congress. There was an entire willingness expressed in every influential quarter to make this policy a permanent and National one, and seek through its agency a gradual, peaceful and philanthropic solution of the Slavery question in the United States.

What might have been the present condition of National affairs if the Border States had embraced the proposition of the President, so fully indorsed by Congress, it is idle now to conjecture. It is enough to know that, save in Maryland, where the policy received very thorough discussion in the newspapers, and an unexpectedly strong popular support, no favorable response was made in any of the Border States. Kentucky and Missouri did not hesitate to reject, rather unceremoniously, the President's offer. Maryland made no overtures that the National Government could lay hold of. And so the matter stood.

But now the all-important subject is revived and forced upon the thoughts of the Border-State men by a powerful back-action. The recoil on those States of the Emancipation policy of the President, about to be enforced in the extreme South, is going to be paralyzing. What will Slavery be worth in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, after it shall have been stricken down in all the South? With free men only in the North—free men only in the South—and free men passing through and through the Border States to the free area above and below; and with free speech and free print everywhere, in all the States, on every subject, as the rule of the redeemed Republic, what will be the duration of the already shattered slave system of the Border States? An alluvial island in the midst of the Mississippi would not be swept away more quickly when the torrent of the "June rise" comes roaring and eddying around it. It would vanish in a twinkling.

Missouri and Kentucky could not meet the views of the President in regard to the abrogation of Slavery in their own borders. But now they must meet the ques[illegible] comes up in their rear: for the Presid[illegible] with Slavery in the rebel States, [illegible] the Border States are estopped from [illegible] The President was under no obligations to hold out still the protecting arm of the National Government to the Border States, after they had once rejected his offer. But he has done so. The loyalty of those States that have, against ties of blood, commerce, and geographical affinities, remained faithful to the Union, and contributed, in full and equal measure with the loyal North, their sons to its defence, are again offered by the President a compensated emancipation if they will voluntarily join the galaxy of Free States. We are glad to see that Missouri is manifesting a changed purpose in this matter. Already popular meetings are beginning to be held, calling on the Governor of that State to convene the Legislature, in order to inaugurate a policy of gradual emancipation, as proposed by the President. It is a step wisely taken.

THE HORRIBLE TALE OF THE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS.—One gets an appalling idea of the sacrifices that have already been made to the Moloch of Rebellion, by an official return of the Surgeon-General at Richmond, who states that up to the present time *one hundred thousand* sick and wounded soldiers have been received in the hospitals of that city! Note that this is but one item, for other cities have received proportionate numbers, and also that this return excludes those that have been killed on the battle-field. From these examples one may form a conception of the enormous havoc that the war has made in the Southern population. It must be remembered that these losses are more palpably felt there than among our teeming masses. In the semi-feudal constitution of Southern society, each man of thousands of these was the centre of a little social system, which falls to pieces without him; and if the war were to continue very much longer the whole framework of Southern life must be rent asunder. Poor, deluded, God-forsaken people, wrecked and torn by the earthquake and the lightning of war, where weeping and wailing resounds through the land, and ashes are on every brow!

Negro Emigration to Chiriqui.

No cause, however good, can enlist public sympathy, and no enterprise, however purely philanthropic, can be agitated, which bad men will not seize upon and attempt to use for their own vile and selfish purposes. This fate, we fear, is befalling the President's purpose to establish a colony of free blacks somewhere without the limits of the United States. It is, to say the least, a decidedly suspicious circumstance that there is an evident pre-determination to make the proposed colonial experiment upon the exploded Chiriqui Grant, in Nicaragua. We have no disposition to charge upon Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, a willful design to deceive the proposed colonists, and to coin money of their blood. With his motives we have at this time nothing to do. It is certain, however, that some of his statements to the proposed colonists are grossly erroneous, and consequently none of them can be trusted. If he is not aware that he is grossly misleading those who are expected to initiate his colony, he has himself been greatly imposed upon.

It is not true that the Government of Central America will welcome the establishment of a negro colony within their limits, under the auspices of the United States. The evidence on this point is overwhelming, from both official and private sources. Elsewhere in our columns will be found a letter on the subject, from an American gentleman, not in the public service, but long resident at Panama, and whom we know to be intelligent, careful and truthful.

New-Grenada will not oppose, even if it does not heartily invite, negro colonists who offer to settle upon her territory under the sole protection of her laws, and as her own citizens; but a colony under the auspices of the United States would be regarded with just suspicion, be met by resistance, and baptized in blood. If we are mistaken in this, why not make a treaty with the Government of New-Grenada, in advance, and thus guard against all difficulties? If that Government will *not* make such treaty, an attempt to force the proposed colony upon an unwilling people, will constitute an insulting invasion of friendly territory, and can result only in disaster to the innocent victims of the ill-advised enterprise. If invasion is the plan, let it be distinctly understood that we are about to embark in foreign war in this hour of domestic disturbance and peril.

The simple truth is, that the proposed colonial scheme is being used to revive and give active force to the old Chiriqui speculation of AMBROSE W. THOMPSON—a scheme repeatedly rejected by Congress as visionary and baseless. As the writer already referred to states, Mr. THOMPSON has no valid title to an acre of land in the Chiriqui country, where it is clearly the purpose of Senator POMEROY to try to force a settlement. The grants of land claimed by THOMPSON lapsed long ago for non-fulfillment. That the United States Government might find pretext enough in them for a war to subjugate a Central American State, and compel it to receive a negro colony, is possible; but armed invasion and occupation is not the entertainment to which Mr. POMEROY invites his emigrants.

Mr. POMEROY is grossly deceived, also, and is misleading others, in regard to the seasons and climate of Chiriqui, as the letter quoted elsewhere, correctly explains. If he sails this Fall for his assumed Paradise, the colonists must be comparatively idle until next January. What wonder that intelligent colored men, who take an active interest in all schemes for the elevation of their race, are doubtful of the one now under consideration. An absence of manly frankness on the part of its managers indicates to them either an intention to deceive, or an equally unfortunate ignorance of the facts. They are alarmed, also, by the evidence that Mr. POMEROY's prejudices are all in favor of Chiriqui. True, he talks of other points, and says that when he gets started he shall go to the Nile, if necessary, to find a location. This sort of indecision and uncertainty is exceedingly suspicious to those who understand that, in Honduras, an immense tract of country, with vast quantities [illegible] mahogany and other valuable woods, in addition to agricultural lands, can be purchased for almost a song, with undoubted title, and with the aid of the local Government in establishing a proper colony of free blacks.

Why send a steamship, crowded with passengers, on a roving commission around the world to find a location, when one may certainly be had at a point specifically named, and where the settlers would be welcomed and cherished as friends, instead of being repelled as enemies and invaders? As at present advised, we must warn our colored people not to suffer themselves to be deluded into the Chiriqui speculation. We warn the Government, also, against being betrayed into lending its aid and countenance to what there is so much reason to fear can only lead to disaster and disgrace.

THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE.—The London *Times*, maddened that people in this country have ceased to pay the slightest heed to its impotent rant and raving on everything American, in its last article works itself into foaming frenzy, and talks about "England and France landing *a hundred thousand men each*, and driving back the Federal armies of invasion"! It is a characteristic of madness to play fast and loose with figures; but it is somewhat ludicrous coolly and calmly to bring these wild military maunderings into comparison with that country's actual resources.

Leave out the "hundred thousand" which France is to furnish (and which, by the way, we don't *see*), and inquire where England is to get *her* "hundred thousand" to carry out this charming scheme of invasion. The whole British army, including its militia, consists of 220,000 men of all branches of the service; and these are so distributed among the British colonies, all over the world, that only 40,000 soldiers remain on duty in Great Britain and Ireland—a force very inadequate to preserve order in the mother country. She cannot take her colonial contingents; for it is only by these local forces that her authority is preserved, and already in China, at the Cape, in New Zealand, and elsewhere, for aught we know, they are actually engaged in putting down insurrections. There remain then the volunteers, those valiant holiday soldiers who march out every six months to slaughter imaginary Frenchmen in the targets at Wimbleton. But though we are willing to concede these might do very good service in case of invasion, nobody for a moment supposes they would ever leave the country to go to war. Where, then, could England procure one hundred thousand men to assist the South?

She could not do it. One hundred thousand men constitute nearly one half the whole British army, and it is more by sixty thousand than are found in all the garrisons of Great Britain and Ireland. If an outbreak were to take place in Lancashire it would take the whole forty thousand soldiers to put it down. Such an outbreak is daily feared; and the Government will probably have need of all the red-coats they can get at home, without sending a "hundred thousand" on the errand thus blatantly announced.

PROMOTING FROM THE RANKS—AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.—Gen. HALLECK could not have made a more weighty recommendation than that in his circular to the Governors of the several States, urging them to fill the numerous vacancies in volunteer regiments now in the field, by "promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command." The power of officering the volunteer regiments is vested in the Governors of the several States; so that the Government or General-in-Chief can do no more than *recommend* a general policy in the matter. The Governors of some of the States allow the regiments to elect their own officers; but, generally, the State Chiefs take the matter into their own hands, and as it is utterly impossible that they should have an intimate acquaintance with each regiment, even if they desired to, it is easy to see that places which should go as rewards to merit are too often given to personal or political favorites.

Gen. HALLECK states a golden axiom when he says that, "without the hope of promotion, there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor;" but he indicates no method by which this admirable desideratum is to be secured. Indeed, under our present system, we have no other assurance that merit, capacity and valor will be rewarded, than that furnished by the patriotism of the civil head of the respective States; and hitherto, it must be confessed, this does not seem to have been powerful enough to make promotion from the ranks other than a rare and exceptional occurrence. It is a burning shame and disgrace that, in an army whose ranks are fuller of capacity to command than any other army in the world, there is *less* recognition of these qualities than in the army of any nation of modern times. If the circular of the General-in-Chief serves, as it ought, to awaken the parties addressed to the vast importance of this vital matter, it will be well, indeed.

ARE THE INDIANS ALLIES OF THE REBELS?—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Sept. 24, says:

> "The Yankees are about to send their army captured at Harper's Ferry against the Indians. *Has the Government no means of retaliation for such a breach of faith?*"

This would seem to confirm the charge that the Indians are in league with the rebels, for, unless they are their allies, the rebel Government would have no right to adopt retaliatory measures.

The Death of Benjamin F. Hallett.

This event is announced as having occurred yesterday, at the residence of the deceased, in Lowell. We are, at present, without particulars of the nature or incidents of an illness which has had this fatal termination.

Mr. HALLETT was an active and not unsuccessful member of the Boston Bar, rather distinguished, however, for his political career than by any extraordinary achievements in the walks of his profession. Early identifying himself with the Democratic Party, he soon became a leader on that side, not only in Massachusetts, but in New-England, and rarely failed to represent the State in the National Conventions of his Party. Ability in intrigue, unflinching fidelity to partisan obligations, decided partialities for the South and its domestic institutions, recommended him strongly to those ambitious statesmen of the South, who used the machinery of the Democratic organization so long as it was in running order, and made him in their councils the representative man of the Eastern States. His zeal was especially notable, after the passage of the Fugitive Law of 1850, in forcing that obnoxious measure down the throats of Massachusetts men, well-nigh ready in one or two cases of peculiar provocation to rise in open resistance to its execution. Services like these had their reward. His influence and shrewdness carried the nomination of Mr. PIERCE in 1852; and Mr. PIERCE rewarded him in 1853 with the appointment of United States District-Attorney for Massachusetts. At Cincinnati, in 1856, he was intrusted with the perplexing task of reconciling the diverging sentiments of Northern and Southern Democrats, by a platform which should at once give Kansas to the South, elect a Pro-Slavery President, and yet enable the northern wing of the party to furnish a plausible apology for their object—servitude to the slaveholder. The Cincinnati platform, aided by art and accident, elected Mr. BUCHANAN, a result largely due to the ingenuity of the framer. Mr. HALLETT's part in State and local politics was insignificant, for the reason that his party was always a weakling in Massachusetts. It was only once in four years he was able to recover momentarily a national notoriety. In 1860 he played his part unsuccessfully in the Charleston Convention, and at Baltimore went home satisfied that the National Democratic Party was at an end. Since the war broke out Mr. HALLETT has lent his voice and means to the support of the Government; but not, as far as we can learn, very earnestly or lavishly. His attention has been devoted to the practice of his profession. His death is a serious loss to his political friends in New-England.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.—A new asteroid was discovered on Sept. 25, by HENRY M. PARKHURST, of this City. It is in the constellation *Pisces*, and is of the eleventh magnitude.

☞ An accident to one of our lightning presses yesterday morning delayed the publication of the morning edition beyond the usual hour.

—Mr. C. F. HALL, the returned Artic Explorer, is about to commence a course of lectures, in Cincinnati, upon his experiences.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

We have the best authority for contradicting the statement telegraphed from here last night to a Philadelphia journal, to the effect that Peace Commissioners had been sent here by the rebel Congress to propose a compromise of existing troubles. The Government has no knowledge of any such action, and it is believed that the rebels are too well informed of its temper to suppose that it will entertain any proposition except one of unconditional submission to the constituted authorities.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Recent advices from a TIMES' special correspondent, who has had extended opportunities to converse with the residents of Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William and Farquier counties, Virginia, in regard to the recent emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN, are to the effect that the slaveholders in the above-named counties manifest remarkable indifference to the prospect of emancipation; that the proclamation creates no excitement whatever, it being what prominent Secessionists and those most interested have long expected. Instead of exasperating slaveholders, it has had the effect of compelling them to realize that at last the Government is in earnest about crushing the rebellion.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Without expressing an opinion as to the recent acts of Government, it is only right the public should be reminded that the General-in-Chief of the Army is not a participant in the councils of the Cabinet, and that, as an ordinary rule, he never hears about the course resolved on by the civil authorities until he hears it, in common with the public, through the medium of the Press. Such I am assured, from a reliable source, to be the fact, and it is but justice to the Administration, Gen. HALLECK, and the public, that it should be widely known.

That such a state of things should exist may appear strange, but is of ready explanation. Fully occupied in the management of military affairs, and determined to give no handle for civil interference with regard to the army, Gen. HALLECK is said to confine his labors exclusively to his own branch of the public service, and to insist that the civil servants of the Government shall do likewise. He enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and appreciation of the President and Secretary of War; but it is said to be understood between all three that no official communication shall be had on points about which there might be, and probably would be, a wide difference of opinion.

A REPORT FROM SIGEL.

A report prevailed at Alexandria to-day that Gen. SIGEL'S troops had recaptured all the engines and cars which the enemy obtained from the wreck at Bristow and Warrenton Junction.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT WARRENTON.

The twelve hundred prisoners captured at Warrenton yesterday prove principally to be rebels who were wounded in the battles at Manassas. Several thousand more rebel sick and wounded are lying at Culpepper Court-house. Among the prisoners captured were about seventy conscripts from the surrounding country.

THE STAMP DIFFICULTY.

The following circular has been issued by the Post-office Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR; The recent demand by the public for postage stamps, under an erroneous impression with regard to the law authorizing the issue of "postage currency," has entirely exhausted the surplus stock, and the Department is now dependent upon the daily manufacture to meet the requisitions of Postmasters. Sales of stamps must therefore be restricted to such as may be needed by the public for prepayment of postage, the ordinary demand at any office being the guide.

And inasmuch as the unadvised use of postage stamps as a circulating medium has soiled or defaced them in a greater or less degree, and evil persons, taking advantage of that circumstance, have put into circulation stamps which have evidently been used in prepayment of postage, every postmaster is instructed to treat as unpaid any letter placed in a post-office for mailing which may be covered with a stamp at all soiled or defaced, or which has apparently been used in payment of postage. Such letters will be sent at once to the dead letter office. This Department has repeatedly, by special letters and official announcement, declared its opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency, foreseeing the results of such a course on the part of the public.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

REVENUE STAMPS.

RITTENHOUSE, FAUT & Co., and other bankers here, are receiving large orders for revenue stamps for tax stamps and postage currency. The latter cannot be supplied excepting in small quantities. The only stamps ready for delivery at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are check stamps, for checks, drafts, or orders on sight, and proprietary stamps for patent medicines, cosmetics, etc. Other stamps will be ready in a few days, of which notice will be given, that purchasers may know how to frame their orders.

AN OPINION FROM THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given the following opinion in regard to the liability of Railway Companies to the payment of stamp duties:

"The item marked 'Express N' on page 89 of the Excise law, was not intended to embrace the freight business of railroads and ordinary wagoners; but is limited to persons who are express carriers, and not merely common carriers under the law. The distinction is very well known in practical business. The express carrier is usually expected to take the parcel, box or bundle from the house or place of business of the consignee, while a railway company receives and delivers goods at its own stations. In the absence of specific language in the statute authorizing the broader construction, I must hold that persons and companies engaged in transporting goods over the country, as such business is usually performed by railway corporations, are not liable to the payment of a stamp tax upon the receipts given for such goods. I am also of opinion that the first item in Schedule B does not include such receipts for freight as are usually given by Railway Companies. A receipt is no doubt in a technical sense an agreement or contract, but in the ordinary use of language, this close construction does not hold. Had Congress intended to include receipts, it would have been easy to have so provided in plain language.

STATE PRISONERS.

All prisoners of State, now on parole by authority from the Headquarters of the Military District of Columbia, will report in person forthwith to the Military Governor of this District. This is with a view to their exchange for Union prisoners at Richmond.

THE REMOVAL OF MAJ. KEY.

The dismissal by the President of Maj. JOHN J. KEY, additional Aid-de-Camp, attached to Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, for the utterance of disloyal sentiments, is regarded as an excellent example in high quarters, and a hope is expressed that it may be followed up until the army shall be thoroughly purged of those officers who so frequently offend the ear of loyal citizens by seditious and treasonable words. Maj. KEY, it is but just to say, whatever may have been the offence for which he has been dismissed, bore a fair character as an officer, and his loyalty was never previously suspected. He was not, however, an officer of Gen. HALLECK'S own selection, but had been assigned to him. Thus attached to the staff and without the personal acquaintance or confidence of Gen. HALLECK, he has been continually employed on detached staff duties, such as local Provost-Marshal for towns and cities, supervising agent at different points, etc. He has never been employed in any confidential capacity at headquarters which would give him access to information that would by any possibility be of service to the enemy, not, however, because any question of his loyalty had been raised, but because Gen. HALLECK had no personal knowledge of him, such as would induce the confiding of important or secret operations. Maj. KEY is from Indiana, but is said to have large contingent interests in the Slave States.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF GRANT'S ARMY.

Dr. WIRTS, Surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Evansville, Ind., has been appointed Medical Director of Gen. GRANT'S army. Assistant-Surgeon WINNEY, U. S. A., has been ordered to Evansville to supply the vacancy.

Dr. MCMILLAN has been ordered to report to the Assistant-Surgeon at St. Louis.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND left here this morning for Philadelphia. He will make a personal inspection of the hospitals in that city. Dr. JOSEPH R. SMITH is Acting Surgeon-General *ad interim.*

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

The friends of Gen. SCHENCK are sanguine of his election to the next Congress, in place of VALLANDIGHAM, though the latter is stumping every School District and making every effort for success.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial has been ordered to meet at Fort Columbus, New-York, to-morrow, for the trial of Ordnance Sergeant BALDWIN, charged with a brutal and unprovoked assault on Capt. S. M. SPROLE, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

REBEL CONSCRIPTS.

About three thousand conscripts are said to have arrived at Culpepper, from the South, last week. They were immediately marched to Winchester. The conscription is still going on in Culpepper County. All male persons between fifteen and sixty-five are being impressed into the service.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. BLAKE has been detached from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the temporary command of the *R. R. Cuyler*, *vice* Lieut. Commander WM. C. WEST, previously ordered, and condemned by Medical Survey.

Lieut.-Commander WM. D. WHITING is detached from the *Wyandotte* and ordered to the *Ottawa*, *vice* Lieut.-Commander J. B. CREIGHTON detached.

Gunner GEORGE SIRIAN is detached from the *Sabine* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Capt. O. S. GLISSON'S order to the command of the *Iroquois* is revoked, and he is ordered to the command of the U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The following officers, sent home from the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, have this day been dismissed from the service, viz:

Gunner John Duncan, as worthless; Gunner Wm Yates, as worthless; Gunner Wm. Simmers, for drunkenness; Master's Mate E. J. Allen, for drunkenness; Master's Mate John Coffey, for drunkenness; and Master's Mate William White, for worthless.

THE REVOLVING TOWER.

Mr. TIMBY has the broad patent from the United States for the revolving tower for land and water fortifications. This is acknowledged to be a great National invention, and is fully accredited to American genius and energy.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

AMOS B. LITTLE, Patent Agent in this city, committed suicide this evening, at the National Hotel, while in a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased, during the last Administration, held the position of Chief Examiner in the Patent Office. He was a native of Newport, New-Hampshire.

WORK DONE OVER.

It is reported that our forces are rebuilding the wharf and buildings at Acquia Creek, wantonly and needlessly destroyed by the crews of our gunboats some time since.

ELECTED COLONEL.

Maj. DOSTER, the present efficient Provost-Marshal, has been elected Colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment.

CONTRABAND TRADERS CAPTURED.

A number of small vessels engaged in the smuggling business on the Lower Potomac, were captured yesterday by the flotilla. Several boats were loaded with salt and shoes.

MORTALITY AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

Considerable mortality exists among the contrabands in Alexandria. The disease is camp-fever, and the deaths average six each day.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Gen. Hooker's Official Report.

HEADQUARTER'S HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS, WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 10, 1862.

Capt. C. McKeever, Ass't Adjt.-Gen. Third Army Corps:

I have the honor to report that under the instructions received through the Headquarters Third Army Corps, dated May 4, "to support STONEMAN, and aid him in cutting off the retreat of the enemy," my Division marched from its camp before Yorktown, about noon that day.

We marched toward Williamsburgh. After advancing five or six miles on this road, I learned that Brig.-Gen. STONEMAN had fallen upon the rear of the enemy's retreating column, and was there awaiting the arrival of an infantry force to attack them.

This was five or six miles in advance of me, and immediately I left my command and galloped to the front, in order to see what disposition it would be necessary to make of my force on its arrival. While here, I was informed that Brigadier-General SMITH'S division had filed into the road in advance of my command, and that, in consequence, my division would be compelled to halt until after SMITH'S had passed. I immediately returned to the head of my column, where I found my division halted; and as SMITH'S was extended, it was between three and four hours in passing. As soon as this was ascertained, and feeling that STONEMAN would require no additional support, I applied to Brigadier-General HEINTZELMAN, the superior officer charged with the advance on the Yorktown road, for authority to throw my command on to the Hampton road, which intersected that on which Brigadier-General STONEMAN had halted, at the identical point his enemy occupied. The angle formed by the two roads is a little less than a right angle. Obtaining this permission, the head of my division left the brick church about dark, and it pressed forward, in order, if practicable, to come up with the enemy before morning. This, however, I soon found would be impossible, for the roads were frightful, the night intensely dark and rainy, and many of my men exhausted from loss of sleep, and from labor the night before in the trenches. The troops were halted in the middle of the road, between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., resolved to stop until daylight, when we started again, and came in sight of the enemy's works before Williamsburgh about 5½ o'clock in the morning. Before emerging from the forest the column was halted, while I rode to the front to find what could be learned of the position of the enemy.

The first work that presented itself was Fort Magruder, and this was standing at the junction of the Yorktown and Hampton roads, and on each side of it was a cordon of redoubts extending as far as could be seen. Subsequently I found their number to be thirteen, and extending entirely across the peninsula—the right and left of them resting on the waters of the York and James rivers. Approaching them from the south, they are concealed by heavy forest until the observer is within less than a mile of their locality. Where the forest had been standing nearer than this distance the trees had been felled, in order that the occupants of the redoubts might have timely notice of the approach of an enemy, and early strike him with artillery. The trees had been felled in this manner on both sides of the road on which we had advanced for a breadth of almost half a mile, and the same was the case on the Yorktown road. Between the edge of the felled timber and the fort was a belt of clear, arable land, 600 or 700 yards in width. This was dotted all over with rifle pits.

In connection with the redoubts themselves, I may be permitted to state, that I found them standing near the eastern and southern verge of a slightly elevated plain, the slopes of which were furrowed with widening ravines, with an an almost boundless, gently undulating plain, reaching across the peninsula, and extending to the north and west as far as the eye can reach. The landscape is highly picturesque and not a little heightened by the large trees and venerable spires of Williamsburgh, two miles distant.

Fort Magruder appears to be the largest of the redoubts—its crest measuring nearly half a mile, with substantial parapets, ditches, magazines, etc. This was located to command the Yorktown and Hampton Roads, and the redoubts in its vicinity to command the ravines, which the guns of Fort Magruder could not sweep.

Being in pursuit of a retreating army, I deemed it my duty to lose no time in making the disposition of my forces to attack, regardless of their number and position, except to accomplish the result with the least possible sacrifice of life. By so doing, my Division, if it did not capture the army before me, would at least hold them, in order that some others might.

Besides, I knew of the presence of more than 30,000 troops, not two miles distant from me, and that within twelve miles (four hours' march) was the bulk of the army of the Potomac. My own position was tenable for double that length of time against three times my number.

At 7½ o'clock, Brig.-Gen. GROVER was directed to commence the attack, by sending the First Massachusetts Regiment as skirmishers into the felled timber, on the left of the road on which they were standing—the Second New-Hampshire Regiment to the right—both with directions to skirmish up to the edge of the felled timber, and there, under cover, to turn their attention to the occupants of the rifle-pits, and the enemy's sharpshooters and gunners in Fort Magruder.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, were then directed to form on the right of the Second New-Hampshire, and to advance as skirmishers until they had reached the Yorktown road, and when that was gained, to have word sent to me.

Under my Chief of Artillery, WEBBER'S Battery was thrown forward in advance of the fallen timber, and brought into action in a cleared field on the right of the road, and distant from Fort Magruder about 700 yards. No sooner had it emerged from the forest, on the way to its position, than four guns from Fort Magruder opened on it, and after it was still further up the road, they received the fire from two additional guns from a redoubt on the left. However, it was pushed on, and before it was brought into motion, two officers and two privates had been shot down, and before a single piece of the battery had been discharged, its cannoniers had been driven from it despite the skill and activity of my sharpshooters in picking off the rebel gunners. Volunteers were now called for by my gallant Chief of Artillery, Maj. WAINWRIGHT, to man the battery now in position, when the officers and cannoniers of OSBORNE'S Battery sprang forward, and in the time I am writing, had those pieces well at work. BRAMHALL'S Battery was now brought into action under that excellent officer, on the right of WEBBER'S, and before 9 o'clock, every gun in Fort Magruder was silenced, and all the troops in sight on the plain dispersed. Between the sharpshooters and the two batteries, the enemy's guns in this fort were not heard from again until late in the afternoon.

One of the regiments in Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON'S Brigade—the Fifth New-Jersey—was charged with the especial care of these batteries, and was posted a little to the rear of them. The remaining regiments of Patterson's Brigade, under their intrepid commander, were sent into the left of the road from where they were standing, in anticipation of an attack from that quarter.

Heavy forest trees cover this ground and conceal from the view the enemy's earthworks, about a mile distant. The forest itself has a depth of about three-fourths of that distance. It was through this that PATTERSON led the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New-Jersey Regiments. Bodies of the enemy's infantry were seen drifting in that direction, and the increased musketry fire proved that many others were flocking thither, whom we could not see.

Prior to this moment, Brig.-Gen. EMORY had reached my position with a light battery and a body of cavalry, which were promptly placed at my disposal by that experienced and gifted soldier; but, as I had no duty on which I could employ those arms of service, and as I was confined for room in the exercise of my own command, I requested that he would dispatch a party to reconnoitre and observe the movements of the rebels to the rear of my left. This was executed to my satisfaction.

It was now reported to me that the skirmishers to the right had reached the Yorktown road, where word was sent to Col. BLAISDELL to proceed with the Eleventh Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments cautiously down that road, to destroy any rebel force he might find, and break down any barrier the enemy might have thrown up to check the advance of our forces in that direction, and when this was executed to report the fact to the senior officer with the troops there, and on his return to send me word of the result of his mission. This was done, and word was sent to me through Adjt. CURRIER, of the Eleventh Regiment.

Up to this moment there had been a brisk musketry fire kept up on every part of the field, but its swelling volumes in the direction of PATTERSON, satisfied me from the beginning of the engagement that the enemy had accumulated a heavy force in his front. GROVER had already anticipated it, and had moved the main portion of the First Massachusetts Regiment to receive it, while first, the Seventy-second New-York Regiment, of TAYLOR'S Brigade, and soon after the Seventieth New-York Regiment, of the same brigade, were ordered to strengthen PATTERSON.

Col. AVERILL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, had, with great kindness and gallantry, tendered me his services, while Lieut. MCALLESTER, of the Engineers, volunteered to make a reconnoissance of such of the enemy's works as were hidden from view, preparatory to carrying them by assault, should a suitable opportunity present itself for that object. For this service I am under many obligations to that accomplished officer.

From the earliest moment of the attack, it was an object of deep solicitude to establish a connection with the troops in my immediate neighborhood on the Yorktown road, and as that had been accomplished, and as I saw no signs of their advance, at 11:20 A. M. I addressed the subjoined note to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps, under the impression that his Chief was still there. It is as follows: "I have had a hard contest all the morning, but do not despair of success. My men are hard at work, but a good deal exhausted. It is reported to me that my communication with you by the Yorktown road is clear of the enemy. Batteries, cavalry and infantry can take post by the side of mine to whip the enemy." This found Gen. HEINTZELMAN absent, but it was returned opened, and on the envelope indorsed, "Opened and read," by the senior officer on that field. A cavalry man took over the note, and returned with it, by the Yorktown road, after an absence of twenty minutes.

To return, it was now after 1 o'clock, and the battle had swollen into one of gigantic proportions. The left had been reinforced with the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New-York Regiments—the only remaining ones of my reserve—under Col. TAYLOR, and all were engaged; yet its fortunes would ebb and flow despite the most determined courage and valor of my devoted officers and men. Three times the enemy approached within eighty yards of the road which was the centre of my operations, and as often were they thrown back with violence and slaughter. Every time his advance was made with fresh troops, and each succeeding one seemed to be in greater force and determination.

The Eleventh Massachusetts and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments were ordered to the left—the support of the batteries and the Second New-Hampshire Regiment were withdrawn from their advanced position in front, to take post where they could look after the front and left at the same time. The orders to the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment did not reach it, and it remained on the right.

At this juncture word was received from Col. TAYLOR that the regiments of his command longest engaged were falling short of ammunition, and when he was informed that the supply train was not yet up, a portion of his command presented an obstinate front to the advance of the enemy, with no other cartridges than were gathered from the boxes of the fallen.

Again the enemy were reinforced by the arrival of LONGSTREET'S Division. His troops had passed through Williamsburgh, on their retreat from Yorktown, and were recalled to strengthen the rebel forces before Williamsburgh. No sooner had they joined, than it was known that they were again moving to drive in our left; after a violent and protracted struggle they were again repulsed with great loss.

Simultaneous with the movement, an attempt was made to drive in our front, and seize the batteries, by the troops from Fort Magruder, aided by reinforcements from the redoubts on the left. The withdrawal of the supports invited this attack, and it was at this time that four of our guns were captured. They could have been saved, but only at the risk of losing the day. Whatever of dishonor, if any, is attached to their loss, belongs to the Brigadier-General commanding the Division, and not to his Chief of Artillery, or to the officers and men serving with the batteries—for truer men never stepped upon the field of battle.

While this was going on in front, Capt. SMITH, by a skillful disposition of his battery, held complete command of the road, which subsequently, by a few well-directed shots, was turned to good account.

The foregoing furnishes a faithful narrative of the disposition of my command throughout this eventful day.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, Gen. KEARNY, with all his characteristic gallantry, arrived on the ground at the head of his division, and after having secured their positions, my division was withdrawn from the contest, and held as a reserve until dark, when the battle ended, after a prolonged and severe conflict against three times my number, directed by the most accomplished General of the rebel army, Maj.-Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, assisted by Gens. LONGSTREET, PRYOR, GOHLSON and PICKETT, with commands selected from the best troops in their army.

The list of killed and wounded attests the character of the contest. The killed of the enemy must have been double my own; of the wounded, we cannot estimate. Eight hundred were left in hospitals at Williamsburgh, and others were distrbuted among the private houses in the city, while all the available tenements in the vicinity of the field of battle are filled with them. Three hundred prisoners were taken.

I have omitted to mention the arrival, early in the afternoon of Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, commanding the Third Army Corps, with his staff, and to express my very grateful acknowledgment for the encouragement inspired by his presence, and for the aid and support he gave me by his counsel and conduct.

As soon as darkness concealed their movements, the rebels retreated in a state of utter demoralization, leaving behind artillery, wagons, &c., &c.

History will not be believed, when it is told that the noble officers and men of my Division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 of their comrades with arms in their hands. Nevertheless, it is true.

If we failed to capture the rebel army on the plains of Williamsburgh, it surely will not be ascribed to the want of conduct and courage in my command.

The field was marked by an unusual number of instances of conspicuous courage and daring, which I shall seek an early opportunity to bring to the notice of the Commander of the Third Corps.

At this time I can speak but in general terms of the regiments and batteries engaged in the battle of Williamsburgh. Their list of the killed and wounded from among their numbers will forever determine the extent of their participation in this hard-fought and dearly-contested field. Their constancy and courage are deserving all praise. My profound and grateful acknowledgments are tendered to them.

I am under great obligations to the officers of my staff for eminent services, and especially to Capt. JOSEPH DICKINSON, my Assistant Adjutant-General, and to my Aides-de-Camp, Lieuts. WM. H. LAWRENCE and JOSEPH ABBOT, who were with me throughout the day.

The loss of my Division on this field was:

Commissioned officers killed	21
Commissioned officers wounded	65
Enlisted men killed	317
Enlisted men wounded	837
Enlisted men missing	335
Total	1,575

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Invalid Soldiers Returning from the War, prostrated by disease or exposure, will find LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS of inestimable value to their shattered constitutions. THEIR SURPRISING EFFICACY IN CASES OF FEVER AND AGUE, and its consequences, have been admitted as unparalleled. Price one dollar per box of forty pills.
GEO. BULPIN,
GENERAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES,
No. 512 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Brilliant Performances this Afternoon at Barnum's Museum, will be witnessed by thousands of little folks and their fond mammas. The truth is, Barnum has become a necessity with our people; every body has to spend an afternoon or evening as often as once a week there, war or no war.

The State Fairs of Ohio and Michigan, just closed, have both awarded the highest premiums to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE over all competitors, and thus confirmed the verdicts of those States, before rendered.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Consultations on Chronic Diseases Daily—Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, New-York. Call for his Essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail on application.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

STOUTENBURGH—SANDS.—In this City, on Third day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 30, by his Honor the Mayor, at the residence of the bride's father, SAMUEL K. STOUTENBURGH, of Northcastle, Westchester County, to PHEBE F. SANDS, of this City.

SHEPARD—MEAD.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 25, AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, of New-York, to JOANNA E., second daughter of Larkin G. Mead, Esq., of the former place.

WILLIAMS—ATWATER.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Torrey, LYMAN W. WILLIAMS to MINNIE E., eldest daughter of Lewis Atwater, Esq., both of Ithaca, N. Y.

DIED

BROWN.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 29, DOUGLAS, son of Francis and Charlotte Le Roy Brown, aged 7 months.

CARROLL.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 29, HOWARD CARROLL, Colonel of One Hundred and Fifth N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, while gallantly leading his regiment in action.

COOPER.—Killed at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, while gallantly leading his company, of which he was acting commandant, Second Lieut. EDWARD C. COOPER, of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vols., (Hawkins' Zouaves.)

His relatives and friends, with those of his family, also the officers and members of his regiment, and the officers of the several regiments now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EDEY.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 29, after a short, severe illness, ANNA, daughter of Frère and Harriet M. Edey.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will await the steamboat leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EMMET.—In Astoria, on Monday, Sept. 29, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmet, MACNEVIN EMMET, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday next, Oct 2, at St. George's Church, Astoria, at 2½ P. M. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* leaves for Astoria at 1½ P. M., from Peck-slip.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. J. L. Everitt, Ravenswood, L. I., FRANK, eldest son of Mr. Wm. M. Everitt, in the 10th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GILLESPY.—In Catskill, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, CARRIE S. NEARING, wife of P. M. Gillespy, of Saugerties.

HART.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH HART, in the 80th year of his age; for the last 52 years a resident of this City.

The friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Henry and Mitchell, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 160 West 39th-st.

HENRICI.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, HERMANN HENRICI, youngest son of Hermann C. and Elise Henrici, aged 10 months and 9 days.

KENNEDY.—Yesterday morning, at his residence No. 315 Henry-st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, JAMES F. KENNEDY, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Oliver B. Mathews, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from Friends Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth day afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock.

LOUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, ELLEN, daughter of John and Ellen Loughlin, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from No. 83 Pacific-st.

ROSSITER.—In Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM HENRY ROSSITER.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ISRAEL SUYDAM, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., and of Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLERS.—On Saturday, Sept. 20, at the hospital on the battle-field, Corporal JOHN A. WILLERS, son of Mary Jane and the late George H. Willers, aged 18 years and 13 days, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Wednesday, Sept. 17, a member of Company L, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

WOOD.—Killed in the battle of South Mountain, on Sunday, Sept. 14, CHARLES M. WOOD, of Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 19 years.

Services will be held at the residence of J. T. Chapman, No. 138 Warren-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on the 11 A. M. train Hudson River Railroad.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 463.—Sept. 30, 1862.
54, 38, 75, 17, 23, 3, 65, 31, 34, 33, 13, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 464.—Sept. 30, 1862.
57, 70, 71, 28, 73, 75, 53, 36, 5, 33, 31, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 411.—Sept. 30, 1862.
6, 15, 78, 71, 37, 58, 60, 36, 7, 73, 20, 57.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 343.—Sept. 30, 1862.
72, 73, 40, 20, 75, 70, 30, 63, 56, 74, 41, 44.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Tickets for sale at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the rooms of the Association, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.
JAMES L. HASTIE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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ONE, TWO, AND THREE DOLLARS A PAIR.
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OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL DETECTOR.—Every family should get a little instrument just invented for testing; patented by JOHN TAGLIABUE, No. 30 North William-st. Also, for sale at No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis. Price $1, and upwards.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON—RESTORES grey hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp. The KOMESTERON is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GAS OIL! GAS OIL!—THE GREAT POPULARITY of Butler's new Gas Oil as a substitute for resin or resin oil has led to the selling of spurious imitations, entirely unlike, and sold at higher prices than the genuine article, which can only be purchased of me direct. Call or address JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE
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DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

⁂ Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by
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COMBINING SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.
Every Family Should Possess a
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BECAUSE,

1—It is a relief to the hardest part of Washing-day.
2—It enables the Washing to be done in one-third less time.
3—It saves its cost by saving the clothes.
4—It helps to WASH the clothes as well as to DRY them.

WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE A PUTNAM WRINGER,
BECAUSE,

1—The Rolls being of Vulcanized Rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.
2—Our Improved Method of Fastening the Rubber to the shaft, secured to us by Letters Patent, just issued, we believe to be superior to any other.
3—The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., is prevented.
4—The SPIRAL SPRINGS over the Rolls render this machine SELF-ADJUSTING, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.
5—The Patent Fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior, in simplicity and efficiency, to anything yet offered.
6—It will wring thoroughly anything from a SINGLE THREAD to a BED QUILT, without any alteration whatever.
7—No thumb-screws or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of order; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second.

RETAIL PRICES, $5 to $6.
AGENTS WANTED.
With cash to purchase machines.
Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with.
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.
Manufacturers of Putnam Patent Clothes-Wringers, Ironing Machines, Cork Fasteners, Sirup Gauges, &c.
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, O.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
WILL BE READY
THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.,
THE
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
CONTENTS
OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

I. Important Instructions to Railway Travelers, illustrated by a new Time and Distance Indicator, by which, at a glance, the traveler can perceive the difference of time between the various cities of the United States, together with the distances from city to city.
II. Nearly one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal railways of the country, at the same time delineating the principal routes East, West, North and South.
III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Why should the Poor Enlist? Progress of the United States since 1790; Our Railways; Opening of the Racine and Mississippi Railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi; The Prairie State of Illinois; Great Extent of the Western Mineral Region; Opening of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railway; Crops in Ohio—Future Surplus; English and French Railway Traveling; Railroad Brigade of the West; Fall River Line—New-York to Boston; Patriotism of the Railway Companies—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company; Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; Vermont Central Railway Company; The New Nicaragua Route; Hudson River Railway; New-Jersey Central Railway.
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JUST PUBLISHED,
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ANATOMY OF THE ARTERIES OF THE HUMAN BODY, Descriptive and Surgical, with the Descriptive Anatomy of the Heart. By JOHN HATCH POWER, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the City of Dublin Hospital, etc., etc. Authorized and Adopted by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. 12mo. amply illustrated. $2.

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Copies of the above sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

YANKEE NOTIONS,
FOR NOVEMBER.
OUT TO-DAY.
Among its contents will be found, Jonathan's Chip Basket—Five Passages in the Military Existence of Timothy Titcomb, Captain—The Right "Spirit" for the Navy—Interesting to wives at Watering Places—Humors of the Draft. Price $1 a year; single numbers 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

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CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

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Established 40 years.
Adapted to every branch of business for weighing light or heavy merchandise.
Railroad, Hay, and Coal SCALES.
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Special attention given to foreign standards.
A full stock of all kinds constantly in store of our own City make, and warranted in every particular.
R. BROWN,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.
Mr. J. D. BROWER, who has been with this House for the last ten years, remains with us.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

MILITARY.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR 9 MONTHS.
IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS
In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.
Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.
Recruiting offices—No. 178 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.
JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, JAMES SANFORD.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

$50 CASH DOWN!
$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR EITHER NINE MONTHS OR FOR THE WAR.
Young men of good character wanted to join this company, which is rapidly filling up. Call at headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, and give us your names without delay.
REV. M. C. KEMPSEY,
Captain Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY A.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 481 3d-av. FIRST NINE MONTHS REGIMENT. Recruits will be received in this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. Ten dollars Company Bounty will be given to all who join this company.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, } Lieutenants.

WAR MEETING.
There will be a war meeting in behalf of
"THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT,"
in the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., near the Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by
REV. DR. ANDERSON,
HON. JAMES A. BRIGGS,
COL. GOULD,
LIEUT.-COL. DUGANNE, and others.

IRONSIDES—A NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
Two hundred dollars and over, is secured to every recruit in Company I. This company is fast filling up. The Officers have had experience in the United States Army. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. GEORGE PERRY, Capt.
H. HINTON, Lieutenant.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,
NINE MONTHS' MEN.
TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY
Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company.
Headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.
Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

UNION WAR MEETING.—A UNION MEETING of all desirous to aid in filling up Company E, IRONSIDES Regiment, Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain, will be held in the South Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Burlingham's,) in 25th-st., between Seventh and Eighth avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The following speakers will positively address the meeting: Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Rev. M. C. Kempsey, Maj. W. H. L. Barnes, and others. All who wish to aid in filling up this noble regiment are earnestly invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY Six, 7th Regiment, N. G., will assemble in citizens dress, at 11½ A. M., THIS DAY, at the Jersey City Ferry, to act as escort to the remains of private D. A. WILLIAMSON. By order. CAPT. YOUNG.
BRADY, Orderly.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY F—Nine months men. Ten dollars extra bounty to those enlisting in this company. Now is your chance before the draft. Headquarters No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
D. S. RIDDLE, Captain.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B—NINE MONTHS' MEN.—Ten dollars in addition to all other bounties, will be paid to all recruits enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

POLITICAL.

UNION CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.
RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, THE PATRIOTIC AND GALLANT SOLDIER OF THE UNION, FOR GOVERNOR.
A meeting will be held at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st. (Republican Central Committee Rooms) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify and indorse the nominations of the Republican and Union State Conventions. We cordially invite the Wadsworth Clubs of the neighboring Wards to participate with us. The meeting will be addressed by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, Esq., and others.
(Signed)

T. G. CHURCHILL,	JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC SHERMAN,	E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	E. P. COWLES,
JAMES KELLY,	JAMES M. THOMSON,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	GEO. H. FRANKLIN,
A. S. CHAMBERLAIN,	EMIL KIRCHNER,
AARON FRANK,	W. E. WARREN,
H. J. A. KOERNER,	WM. ATKINSON,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR.,	JAS. T. HAMILTON,
WM. H. HALL,	PHILIP CASE.

AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC meeting, held at Lincoln Hall, corner 33d-st. and 8th-av., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, 1862, for the purpose of organizing a "Union Wadsworth Club," Gabriel Van Cott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. W. Brackett, Esq., was appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed on permanent officers, who reported the following: For President, William Usher; for Vice-Presidents, Gabriel Van Cott, Andrew Reasoner, and Jas. G. McAdam; for Secretaries, Joseph B. Pollock and William W. Brackett; for Treasurer, Cummings H. Tucker; Delegates to Central Club, Wm. R. Stewart, Wm. J. Geary, J. Nelson Luckey, John McKechnie, and Wm. H. Peabody—who were unanimously elected. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve, with unqualified satisfaction, the nominations made at Syracuse of JAS. S. WADSWORTH for Governor, LYMAN TREMAIN for Lieutenant-Governor, OLIVER LADUE for Canal Commissioner, ANDREW WILLIAMS as State Prison Inspector, and CHARLES HUGHES as Clerk of the Court of Appeals; each of these nominees being men of high attainments, tried integrity and unquestionable patriotism. And we hereby ratify and approve the said nominations, and pledge them our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That we give our cordial approval of the late proclamation of the President of the United States, and accept it as a wise and necessary measure to the vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war against the enemies of our country and its free and liberal institutions.

On motion, adjourned to Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at same place.
G. VAN COTT, President, pro tem.
J. B. POLLOCK, Sec'y.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.—TWENTIETH WARD FOR WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN.—The citizens of the XXth Ward, in favor of the election of the ticket nominated by the Republican and Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 7½ P. M., to ratify said nominations. Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, James A. Briggs and Wm. E. Robinson have been invited to address the meeting.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
President XXth Ward Republican Association.
GEO. N. SEYMOUR,
President XXth Ward Union Association.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
163 casks of Rice, captured on the Wacaman River, South Carolina.
1,253 bags of Rice, captured on the North Santee River, South Carolina.
EDWARD H. OWEN.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

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Books bought in any quantity—a single volume or entire library: the highest cash price given. Constantly on hand and for sale cheap, a large collection of choice engravings; also, books in every department of literature.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid restores and dresses hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye—best in the world.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria cures tan and freckles.
Surpassing all others. Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

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FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

ENVELOPES FOR POSTAGE STAMPS—Only $1 per thousand. The best and cheapest yet. Various denominations, at T. R. DAWLEY'S new steam printing establishment, corner of Reade and Centre sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose reference are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found most desirable help: also, for some neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meats, games, jellies, desserts, &c., and is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing if required; best of City references from her last place. Call, for three days at 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, with her daughter of 15, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work, and take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 38th-street, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as Cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference for seven years from her last place. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist with washing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, game, good pastry and good bread; will assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; is a good maker of bread, biscuit, cake and pies; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can do gentlemen's shirts in first style. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; is a good bakeress; and in the discharge of her duties will bring to bear full capability and the utmost integrity; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 162 East 14th-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit or assist in care of children; with good City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class private family, by a person who understands cooking in all its branches—boning, larding, jellies, creams of all kinds; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HAVING the best of reference, wishes a situation in a private family; best of testimonials given as to character, competency, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 652 Broadway, near 3d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, as cook; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 98 West 18th-st., till engaged.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook, the other as laundress; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.; call in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. the best of City reference, Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands soups and game; good City references. Call for two days at No. 254 Bowery, in the store.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City references, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable German woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her duties and has the best references. Call at 112 3d-st., fourth story, Room No. 30.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, and make herself generally useful; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 212 East 14th-st., [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, [illegible] as first-class cook; understands cooking in all [illegible] the dairy; no objection to go a short [illegible] the country, and can show six years' reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would do housework for a small family; has no objection to the country; [illegible] reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, by one who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Apply at No. 191 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; gook City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 305 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Scotch Protestant cook, washer and ironer; must be a good plain cook, and understand good bread, biscuit and pastry; good City reference required; none other need apply; wages, $8 per month. Call at No. 4 West 39th-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A most respectable Protestant woman, as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, meats, game, jelly, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 289 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 86 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist in washing; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at 181 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; will assist with washing. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15 and 16th sts. Good City reference.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl, as cook or general servant, either in the City or country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 Seventh-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 150 East 24th-st.

STIMSON'S ADVERTISING CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD.—Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st., in the Clerk's Office of the District Cour of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

1.]	2.] TIFFANY & CO., GUNS, PISTOLS, AND MILITARY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS. Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.	3.]	4.] IMPORTANT. All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. They charge only half rates, and send daily to and from Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, and all other places occupied by our troops	5.]	6.] HUNT & DUSENBURY, Successors to LEARY & CO., Astor House, Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS. FALL STYES Now Ready.	7.]	8.] T. B. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Forks, &c. Gold Pens, of my own manufacture. Offers unusual inducements for Cash. No. 175 Broadway, (two doors above Courtlandt-st., opposite Howard Hotel,) N. Y. Watches cased to order in any style. Keeps constantly on hand competent workmen to repair, and put up Watches sold, in good order.
9.] THE BEST VARNISHES In this country are manufactured at the large establishment of STIMSON, VALENTINE & COMPANY, at Riverside, near Boston. Their Coach and Piano Varnishes have taken first prizes in all the principal cities. Address STIMSON, VALENTINE & CO., 36 India-st., Boston.	10.]	11.] NEW-ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. CASH ASSETS......$2,350,000 Documents showing the benefits of Life Insurance, with the advantages of the purely mutual plan, and the superior position and marked success of this Company since 1843, furnished gratis by JOHN HOPPER, Agent, 110 Broadway.	12.]	13.] F. C. KEMPTON, No. 285 Broadway, Dealer in MEN'S HOSIERY, and Manufacturer of FINE SHIRTS.	14.]	15.] APPLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. A. A. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER. CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS executed in the HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART. D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway.	16.]
17.]	18.] AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICANS. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the American Watch Company, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.	19.]	20.] THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY Give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others, who desire a good watch at a moderate price. It is of the most substantial manufacture, an accurate and durable time-keeper, and in sterling silver cases. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 182 Broadway,	21.]	22.] BRAMHALL, DEANE & Co. Manufacturers of HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES, No. 442 Broadway. Prices from $20 to $800	23.]	24.] WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Of all Descriptions. Ear-rings and Pins, onyx, pearl, etc., new styles. Rich fine gold watch chains, new styles. Fine gold sleeve-buttons and studs. Breast-pins of all descriptions. Silver and plated spoons and forks, cups, castors, etc. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st.
25.] PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. The best are made by ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Publisher of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, &c.	26.]	27.] FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. MENDUM'S BOURBON WHISKY, Warranted 12 years old. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Corner Broadway and Cedar	28.]	29.] MASSIVE AND ELEGANT STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, (13x9¾ inch quartos,) in Turkey Morocco, For 48 Stereoscopic Pictures or 144 Cartes de Visites, with stereoscopic glasses attached Only $6. For sale by L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-st.	30.]	31.] JOHN K. HOPPEL, BRUSH MANUFACTURER, No. 329 Pearl-st., (Harper Building,) Franklin-square. MACHINE BRUSHES Made to Order. A superior quality of PAINT BRUSHES Constantly on Hand.	32.]
33.]	34.] BALLARD'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE. Call and examine this splendid Weapon. MERWIN & BRAY, Sole Agents, No. 262 Broadway,	35.]	36.] BALLARD'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE. Gentlemen forming rifle clubs should examine this arm before purchasing elsewhere. MERWIN & BRAY, Sole Agents, No. 262 Broadway,	37.]	38.] BALLARD'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE has been recently approved by Government, and ordered for both cavalry and Riflemen. MERWIN & BRAY, Sole Agents, No. 262 Broadway.	39.]	40.] BALLARD'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE. All those who have or are about to join the Sharpshooters, should be armed with one of these Rifles, certain fire, secure against wet or damp, and can be discharged from 10 to 15 times per minute. MERVIN & BRAY, Sole Agents, No. 262 Broadway.
41.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	42.]	43.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	44.]	45.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	46.]	47.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	48.]
49.]	50.] DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING DEPOT, No. 3 Broad-st., Near Wall. THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.	51.]	52.] DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING DEPOT, No. 3 Broad-st., Near Wall. THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD	53.]	54.] DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING DEPOT, No. 3 Broad-st., Near Wall. THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.	55.]	56.] N. R. BLUE STONE. D. P. UPHAM, Cor. Bank & West sts. NORTH RIVER, BLUE STONE CUT TO ORDER. FLAGGING Done at Short Notice and Low Prices.
57.] JOHN K. STIMSON & BRO. CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N.Y., and at the ADAMS' EXPRESS OFFICE, 84 Washington-st., Boston.	58.]	59.] M. R. FLOOD, No. 482 Broadway, Agent for AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES. These Machines will knit 15,000 loops per minute. CALL AND SEE. The very best MILITARY SASHES Made to Order.	60.]	61.] NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. (1785.) NAZARETH, Northampton Co., Penn. AGENTS, Messrs. A. BININGER & Co. 92 & 94 Liberty-st., New-York. Rev. EDW. H. REICHEL. Principal.	62.]	63.] TO ADVERTISERS. For one or more Squares on this Board, in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Daily Papers, apply to L. STIMSON, STATIONER, No. 3 Broad-st., NEAR WALL.	64.]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing in the neatest manner; can operate on the sewing machine; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and hair-dressing; has the most satisfactory City reference for character and capability. Call or address No. 127 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would take part of other work for exercise, in a respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 107 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store; wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived a great number of years. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Sixth-av., one door from 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 East 20th-st., next to the school.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; has no objection to the country for a short distance; has the best of City and country reference. Any commands addressed to No. 111 West 15th-st., in back basement, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is good tempered, willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a most experienced and highly recommended young girl, as above, or will do waiting; is fully experienced in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and in her appearance. disposition and efficiency will be found a valuable servant; three and a half years' reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take of grown children, or as waitress and chambermaid; can give excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 124 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER OR NURSE.—A very neat and genteel girl, just arrived, wants a situation; is of very kind disposition; can do all kinds of good sewing, embroidery, &c.; is a very nice girl and will try hard to please at low wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress: the best of City reference. Call at No. 438 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid, and will also assist in the washing and ironing; understands French fluting: has the best references. Call for two days at the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av. No number on the house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 125 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and chambermaid; the best City reference. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 195 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] East 31st-st., north side.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 191 East 12th-st., near the corner of 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; has the best references. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with over a year's City reference from her last employer, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork well, and is a first-class waitress. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waitress alone; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most competent, reliable woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a very good, neat sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best recommendations from her last places. Call for two days at No. 35 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 West 26th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; best City references; is willing and obliging. Call for two days, at No. 162 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or seamstress; has lived four years in her last place; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of McDougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washing, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at No. 216 7th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; a New-York place preferred. Can be seen at the corner of Smith and Union sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 335 3d-av., one door from 26th-st., in the book store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good City reference, where she has lived four and a half years. Call till suited at No. 167 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or plain cook, washing and ironing. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 370 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 46 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children or waiting; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 18 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WISHES to obtain a situation in a private family; has had the full charge of children in Europe; will be found fully competent and reliable in all duties assigned her; can do fine sewing and embroidery; good City reference; a permanent home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has had many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible], corner of 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 Perry-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A VERY EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with over two years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is extremely fond of children. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED child's nurse wants a situation; is a fine sewer; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Can be recommended by the first families in the city. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wants a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth; she has long and satisfactory reference; is a Scotch woman and a Protestant; wishes to live in a private family. She can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st., in the frame cottage.

AS NURSE.—AN HONEST, FAITHFUL WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family, or take care of an invalid lady; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO procure a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; perfectly understands the care of children; or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business, and is very kind to children; neat and attentive; has 3 years' reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City reference from her last place, where she lived three years and six months. Inquire at No. 164 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation to mind a baby and to do plain sewing. Inquire, for two days, at No. 30 Ludlow-st.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation for a most respectable intelligent Protestant woman as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most responsible and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference, and dislikes changing, having lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 57 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as children's nurse, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can embroider and make dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait upon a lady, or take charge of one child; no objections to travel or go to Cuba for the Winter. Can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, in a private family, as seamstress; she is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do light chamberwork, or assist with grown children; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 20th-st.; the advertiser is a Protestant.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 130 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed by a smart, active girl, lately from Ireland, a situation as seamstress and nurse; does embroidery and lace-work; quick at the needle; makes shirts in the neatest style; also, light chamberwork; reads and writes. Wages $6 a month Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Irish girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable private family; can do all sorts of embroidery; none need apply but a respectable person. Can be seen, for two days, at M. MAGUIRE'S, rear, No. 187 Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a most respectable Protestant woman; she understands all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do light chamberwork, or take the care of one or two grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook, willing and obliging; has good references from her last place. Also a girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 41 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation in a private family by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as dressmaker and plain sewer in a private family. Call at No. 90 East 28th-st., this day.

AS MILLINER AND TRIMMER.—A SITuation wanted, by a competent milliner and trimmer, to work and board in the house; a pleasant home most desired; reference exchanged. Address MILLINER, No. 73 West 17th-st., for three days. stating salary given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper, by an English person, who has had several years' experience; would take the charge of a gentleman's house, private boarding-house, or hotel; has lived with some of the first families in the City; distance no object, if healthy. Address, for three days, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED lady, from Connecticut, would like to keep house for a gentleman of steady habits and good character—a widower's family preferred; is an American. Call or address, No. 52 Scammel-st., 3d floor, E. A. P.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—AN aged Scotch woman wishes a situation as general house servant, or to wash and iron; would go out by the day or week; but would prefer a permanent situation; has the best reference. Call at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, &c.—A single Protestant man, with the very best of testimonials from the old country, wants a situation as general house servant or waiter, butler or footman; a very staid, intelligent man. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has two years of the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation, in a respectable family, to do general housework; has lived in her last place two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 West 30th-st., first floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and the neatest of embroidery, or as nurse or governess; has the best of City reference for either capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 131 West 28th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; wages, $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of French fluting; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City references. Call at No. 209 3d-av., one door from 19th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands fluting, and has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 20th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman, as laundress; one who is fully competent to fill such a situation; would have no objection to chamberwork or fine washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 24 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a laundress who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 131 Crosby-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, in private family, as first-class waitress or chambermaid good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl wants a situation as waitress, or would go as with chamberwork, in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 322 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman to do waiting and chamberwork, or do the housework of a very small family; understands her work perfectly well. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Perry-st.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN THE City or country as companion to a lady, or would take charge of one or two children, and be generally useful; references given. Address META, Box 115 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is both willing and capable; can produce the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES, hotels, City or country, will find it to their advantage to call at the old office, No. 149 Grand-st. On hand, a good selection of male and female servants. Wanted, a few select servants for private families.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant, by a thorough experienced man who can give the best of reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who understands greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; would take care of a horse and make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted, by a young man as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety from his last employer; high wages no object if a good place. Address D. M., COACHMAN, for two days, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener by a competent practical man; can give the best of references; he is married, and has a small family. Call on or address K. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—A COMPETENT MAN WANTS a situation as a farmer; has been head farmer on a large place for three years. Address FORKER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, or No. 319 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man, who understands the business well; is perfectly sober and steady; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and make himself useful if required; has good City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman, and to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a Protestant man, with excellent character from his last employers; is an excellent waiter at table; has lived in the best families in the old country; is a tasty working man; examine his references. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, or till engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN OF LONG experience in the care and management of horses, is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; he is of good habits, and has the best of City references. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man of long experience in the old country and this country as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at *Times* office for two days, or address F. H. Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man, who understands the business well; has no objection to take care of a cow and make himself useful; has good City and country references. Call or address J. P., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN COACHman, experienced, best references, would like a situation as such. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., on Washington Parade-ground.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A well-recommended single man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant man who fully understands the care of horses, and is an excellent driver; has the best of City reference. Address R. F., New Brighton Post-office, Staten Island, or for particulars call at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by man and wife, situations; the man as coachman or gardener; wife as first-rate cook; both thoroughly understand their business; have no objections to the country, and have the best of City reference from last employers. Address J. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable man, as coachman or groom, or porter in a store; can give the best of City reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, at Mr. [illegible]'s boarding-house, No. 370 8th-av., between [illegible] and 30th sts.

AS GROOM, &c.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence wants a situation as groom, and will work in the garden, &c.; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., care of Mr. Walke, corner [illegible]-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A man who has got good City references, and who has no objection to go to any part, or who would like to take care of an invalid gentleman. Can be seen, for three days, by calling or addressing a line to J. P., No. [illegible] av., or the corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., will meet with due notice at Mr. Dooley's store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family by a competent single young man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, as to capability and good conduct. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 East 14th-st, Union-square. Call for Mr. Disny, which will receive attention.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced and respectable single man, a Protestant. Address J. P., at Mr. Kepplu's, No. 252 4th-av. and 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 Clinton-place.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as waiter; can speak French and English; has the best of City references. Address No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands plain gardening, farming, care of horses and all other stock; is sober, honest and trustworthy. Address J. W. X., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—A LACE man of much experience and acknowledged ability, both as buyer and salesman, is open to an engagement; full references. Address LACE GOODS, Station G, P. O.

HELP WANTED,

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING MAN, in a long established down-town feed store; no capital required, but must understand the business and command considerable trade, and be willing to do the outdoor work; a salary or an interest in the business will be given; good references required. Address W. A. BARTLETT, Box No. 3,747 P. O.

WANTED.—AT THE UNITED STATES MILItary Hospital at Fort Schuyler, fifty male nurses. Pay, $20 50 per month and subsistance and clothing. Applicants must be of sound physical condition and present suitable testimonials as to honesty and sobriety. Apply at Fort Schuyler to the Surgeon in charge.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH or Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid who has unexceptionable references, to go six miles from New-York into a family of three persons. Apply, Oct. 1, from 11 to 1 o'clock, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av., entrance in 14th-st., rear of the drug-store.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED attorney to act as managing clerk in an office in this City. Address Box No. 1,608 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating extent of experience, references and salary expected.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,571 General Post-office, with full particulars.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—A GOOD CUStom cutter, possessing some influence, may make a favorable arrangement by applying to CONKLIN & BAYLES, No. 18 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN WHO can come well recommended, as waitress. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 18 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO PORters, two brakesmen, six men for steamers. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 686 Post-office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN acquainted with the business. Apply at No. 557 3d-av.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. **385** BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,
For sale by
JOS. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
at
No. 42 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINerals, consisting of 1,200, in all departments. Price $600. Apply to JOHN M. CHAWSON, 186 Spring-st.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—WANTed to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 685 New York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.

Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.

Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.

No charge until the patient is cured.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square,
New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or special, in a manufacturing business, already established, to enlarge and extend the same. The article has a great wholesale demand, and the invested amount can be doubled every three months. Only capitalists and men of standing treated with. For further particulars, call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold with or without stock. The watch work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing
JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th inst., inclusive, preparatory to declaring a dividend. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

$40.000.—A MERCHANT OF VALUABLE EXperience and influence in this City, wishes to take an active part in an established business, and to advance the above sum in cash. Banking, brokerage or commission preferred. Reference of undoubted character will be given as a medium of introduction, if desired. Address A. N., Box No. 1,134, N. Y. Post-office. Communications will be strictly private.

$25.000.—ANY PART OF $25,000 TO lend on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Applications will be considered on property in Westchester County. Apply to HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 39 Chambers-st., second-story, Room No. 22.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, series A, due on the 1st October, will be paid at the Bank of North America, (less the Government tax of three per cent.,) on and after that date.
B. TOAREY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 316 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent, Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood furniture cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean; and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA .... Saturday .... Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N .... Saturday .... Oct. 18.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. Von SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY .... Sep 13. | MONDAY .... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct 8, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Ames, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Nightly change of performance.
WEDNESDAY,
Mrs. Centlivre's standard Comedy, (received at its first representation with the heartiest laughter and applause,)
THE WONDER!
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Colonel Britton .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick .... Mr. Reynolds
Don Pedro—Father to Violante .... Mr. Holland
Don Lopez—Father to Felix .... Mr. Browne
Gibby—servant to Col. Britton .... Mr. Norton
Lissardo—servant to Don Felix .... Mr. Young
Donna Violante .... Mrs. Hoey
Isabella—Sister to Felix .... Miss Henriques
Flora .... Miss Mary Gannon
Inez .... Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
MONDAY—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that the attraction of the fine
OLD COMEDIES
Continues unabated. Many of them not yet acted at this Theatre, will be presented in the course of the next few weeks. In accordance with this arrangement and with Mr. Wallack's great desire to give his patrons
CONSTANT VARIETY,
A NEW COMEDY,
Never before acted, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the REPETITION OF PLAYS WILL BE VERY LIMITED.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT, this season, of the celebrated Pianist, MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at IRVING HALL.

A number of eminent vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged to assist Mr. Gottschalk in a series of entirely new and brilliant programmes. Among other artists,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
An American contralto of undoubted talent, will have the honor of making her first appearance in this City.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the Favorite Baritone.

Mr. Louis Schreiber,	Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Bergner,	Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm,	Mr. Anton Ryer.

Musical Director .... MR. THEODORE THOMAS
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at
BEER & SCHIRMER'S .... No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' .... No. 769 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S .... No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, and EVERY EVENING during the week. GREAT SUCCESS of SENORITA CUBAS, in the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS, and fights a combat, supported by a DRAMATIC COMPANY. CUBAS will execute a GREEK DANCE and a SPANISH DANCE. The pantomime of KIM KA; also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Admission only 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Seventeen Members of Assembly
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.
Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.*:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, (City Library,) on WEDNESDAY, 1st prox., at 12 o'clock M. for the consideration of the following papers: Resolution relative to "opening Madison-avenue" and other streets, report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen relative to proposed change of grade of Eighth-avenue. All persons interested will please attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, City Library, at 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, 1st proximo. All persons interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CORNELIUS DESMOND, Chm'n.
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN D'ESTIMAUVILLE is no longer in our employment, and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay him any money on account of the New-York and Brooklyn Saw-mill and Lumber Company.
JNO. F. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARGARET ELIZABETH HENCKEN, has left my house and board, without any cause or provocation; whereby, I forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any bill of her contracting from this date.
SEPT. 29, 1862. JOHN HENCKEN.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—THE interest coupons due 1st October, 1862, on the following Bonds, are lost or stolen. All persons are cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for their return, and no questions asked. 18 coupons of $35, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companys, Easton Extension Bonds of $1,000 each—Nos. 152, 153, 154, 241, 245, 246, 247, 248, 429, 430, 431, 249, 250, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604; also 10 coupons of $17 50 each; Del. Lac. and Western Railroad Bonds of $500 each—Nos. 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1061, 1082, 1083, 1084; also 9 coupons of $35 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds of $1,000 each—Nos. 4408, 4509, 3173, 4508, 5306, 4866, 3072, 4180, 6319; also 8 coupons of $17 50 each, Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds of $500 each—Nos. 6603, 6604, 6586, 4509, 4511, 5225, 10091, 4512. Also 15 coupons of $35 each, 4th Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company of $1,000 each—Nos. 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 1190, 1193, 1194, 1197, 1196, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1608, 2121; also 5 coupons of $36 50 each, U. S. Treasury Notes of $1,000 each, 7 3-10, dated Oct. 1, 1861. Numbers of U. S. Treasury Coupons—20827, 20828, 20830, 20831, 20832.
Address, SAMUEL PERRY, No. 3 Front-st., New-York.

$60 REWARD.—LOST, WHILE PASSing from the store of Cummins, Seamen & Co., Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-street, by Broadway and Chambers-street to the ferry, a roll of GOVERNMENT NOTES, of several denominations, containing 225 or 230 dollars, wrapped in a piece of Niblo's bill. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to the office of Cummins, Seamen, & Co., in Leonard-st.
D. H. ROBERTS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of
EDWIN FORREST,
and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the Box Sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.
THE TENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His second appearance this season as
LEAR,
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of the same name.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH .... as .... EDGAR
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
KING LEAR.
EDWIN FORREST .... as .... LEAR
Edgar .... Mr. J. McCullough
Edmund .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Goneril .... Mme. Ponisi
Regan .... Miss Mary Wells
Cordelia .... Mrs. Gladstane
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, 1862,
ELEVENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will for the third time make his appearance as
LEAR.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager .... JAS. M. NIXON
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.
FIRST BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
M'lle. CARLOTTA PATTI,
On which occasion she will appear in a new rôle—that of
ELVIRA
in Bellini's Chef d'ouvre,
I PURITANI.
Sig. BRIGNOLI .... as .... Arturo
Sig. MUZIO,
Musical Conductor and Director.
Sig. SCOTA,
Stage Manager.
Box Book now open.
Seats secured at
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
General admission ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats extra, 50 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. JACKSON has the honor to announce that,
THIS EVENING, October 1,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his
THIRD APPEARANCE,
in his great rôle of
HAMLET.
CHANGE OF TIME:
Doors open at 7 precisely. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 588 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 29.
The new Farce, entitled THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, will be performed every evening this week.
George Christy .... as .... Jocko
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinées only 15 cents. No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
FIRST ARTISTS' SALE OF THE SEASON.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his gallery adjoining salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large collection of magnificent original modern Oil-Paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found
"Mercy's Dream," by D. M. Carter.
"Flushing the Covey," by W. J. Hayes.
"The Bereavement," by Wm. Morgan.
"The Angel's Whisper," by D. M. Carter.
Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Louis R. Mignot, J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, P. Lacroix, H. Feuchsel, J. Jameson, J. A. Hows, J. A. Parker, Jr., N. B. Kittell, R. M. Pratt, R. L. Pyne, Mrs. Eliza Greatereaux, J. H. Cafferty, R. J. Pattison, W. R. Miller, A. Wydeveld, Van Beest, A. F. Tate, J. B. Blondel, Marcus Waterman, Paola Manzoni, E. S. Beaulieu, Newman, Heckkin, William McEwan, Dr. Ruggles, J. Kyle, Van Ingen, Madison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, Jacobi, Dyke, Smete, Penblock of Paris, L. S. Verveur, Dervy, G. Moose, Anneli and others.
The attention of connoisseurs is respectfully requested to this sale.
The public are respectfully requested to visit the Gallery, where the above paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
405 BALES GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
At 12 o'clock M.
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
405 BALES GULF COTTON,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM.
Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.
ALSO,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM,
her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction at the corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., on the 1st day of October, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.:
One Caloric Engine.
One Double Cylinder Printing Press.
One Proof Press and Stand.
J. W. HIGGINS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated BROOKLYN, Sept. 30, 1862.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 1st, and THURSDAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of rosewood and black walnut parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which is of the very best manufacture.
C. FAURE, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A Coupe Rockaway Carriage, with extra summer back seats, pole and shafts, suitable for one or two horses.
Also, a very handsome Scotch pony, bright bay, 8 years old, 12¼ hands high: very fast; can trot in 4 minutes; sound and without a fault, kind under the saddle and in harness; imported by the present owner, and sold only because the owner has outgrown him.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE BEST QUALITY.—D. W. IVES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway, a very elegant stock of rich and plain furniture, manufactured in the best manner, and perfectly reliable in every respect, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, walnut and oak chamber and parlor furniture; dining-room, library and entry do., including some of the richest suites in the City. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of Fall and Winter goods, being a large catalogue of almost all kinds of choice styles, and will be offered in lots to suit City and country trade. Also, at private sale, grain cavalry boots, and rubbers of all kinds.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, AT 7 O'CLOCK. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY, Imported and Domestic, comprising a variety of superfine goods, including fine Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases, &c. Also, a large invoice of French Passe-Partout Frames.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., sorrel-bay mare, 6 years old, 11½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and very stylish; grocery wagon, nearly new, made by Riggs & Driggs; set of single harness, in good order; sugar-mill, platform scales, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

C. R. MARVIN & SON HAVING THIS DAY admitted Mr. T. H. MARVIN as a member of their firm, will continue the Commission Business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & SONS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862. No. 17 William-st.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

NOTICE.—L. L. BRITTON AND T. F. WARNER have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BRITTON & WARNER, for the purpose of transacting a General Brokerage, Stock Commission and Collecting Business. BRITTON & WARNER, No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A magnificent Domestic Piece, by J. B. Buckstone, called
CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER;
OR, MURDER WILL OUT.
And the modern extravagant farce by Madison Morton, called
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK, at 3 o'clock.
CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
EVERY EVENING AT 7¼.
THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH are the admiration of every one. Their lovely forms and rich rainbow hues are truly beautiful.
SWIMMING IN THEIR ARTIFICIAL PONDS, in all their native grace, they delight thousands of all ages daily. Prattling children laugh at their sportive movements. Ladies admire them with wonder, while the sage regards them as
THE MARVELS OF NATURE.
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the highest authority in the world, says "they are highly interesting in a scientific point of view." The collection embraces
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS,
the very gems of the ocean.
SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY,
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, a unique specimen.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE,
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon. Very beautiful.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are to be seen at all hours, day and evening. Also, the
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Yet, with all these novelties, curiosities, and amusement, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862, 1863.
The Board of Directors respectfully informs the members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals of the season will take place at Irving Hall.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M.
For subscription, apply in the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, or L. SPIER, Secretary, at the time of rehearsal.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN PEACE AND WAR.—Now exhibiting EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Doors open half an hour previously. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, four round corners, made to order, cost $600, for $260, including cover and stool; also, rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture, paintings, statuary, dining-room and bedroom furniture, at less than half the original cost, for cash only. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 2 till 10 P. M.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

$165 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved moldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8¼ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

To give an idea of a soldier's life, and particularly so far as this corps is concerned, I have obtained a statement of its movements since the 1st of May last, by which it will be seen that the command has not been idle.

We marched from Winchester to Romney May 4, 1862; from there to Petersburgh May 10, to Franklin May 13; returned to Petersburgh May 27, marched to Moreland May 28; from there to Strasburgh, where it was present at a skirmish with the enemy June 1; from there it followed the enemy up the Shenandoah valley until we reached Harrisburgh; on the 16th of June; left there the next morning, and took part in the battle of Cross Keys June 8. The next day we marched to Port Republic, and returned to Strasburgh again June 20; encamped near Middletown and marched toward Sperryville July 7; arrived at Sperryville July 10; marched from there to Madison, for outpost duty, July 29, from thence to Cedar Mountain Aug. 10; marched to Crooked River Aug. 12; marched to Sulphur Springs Aug. 20; arrived at Rappahannock Station Aug. 21. From there the Company were in daily skirmishes with the enemy, until the Company arrived at Bull Run, near Manassas, where the Company took part at the battle of Aug. 29 and 30, 1862. From there we marched to Centreville, and are encamped at present near Arlington Heights.

ADVANCE OF GEN. SIGEL.

One Thousand Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

"Gen. SIGEL moved out upon our immediate front some days since. Gen. SIGEL has just telegraphed that yesterday Gen. STAHL's advance brigade took the town of Warrenton, and made prisoners of 1,200 rebels.

Gen. STAHL yesterday went to Salem and White Plains, where he found no trace of the enemy. They are, however, in force at Culpepper Court-house, the present northern terminus of their railroad connection with Richmond.

Yesterday the cavalry of that force advanced on Warrenton, doubtless in the hope of relieving their force there.

A party left Gen. SIGEL's headquarters on Thursday morning last, and halted at Bristow Station on Friday morning. They proceeded thence to Warrenton Junction, where they met a considerable force of the enemy. There was a cavalry regiment of rebels, and one battery of artillery.

After a few rounds the enemy skedaddled. Our forces captured eight wagons, loaded with Quartermaster's and commissary stores, and several mules, and brought them off.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Cumberland Gap Evacuated by Gen. Morgan.

Everything Brought Away and the Gap Rendered Impassable.

Reports About General Buell's Removal.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Gen. MORGAN left Cumberland Gap about two weeks ago, with all his forces, and is supposed to be marching in a northeasterly direction, so as to strike the Ohio somewhere about Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones, so as to render it impassable.

Capt. PRENTICE, son of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, who was wounded in the Augusta, Ky., fight, died to-day.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the *Commercial* says Gen. BUELL has been removed, and Gen. THOMAS assigned his command.

Drafting takes place in this city to-morrow.

GEN. BUELL NOT REMOVED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Yesterday it was rumored that Gen. BUELL was relieved from his command. The news created much dissatisfaction among our State authorities and prominent citizens who have the utmost confidence in Gen. BUELL. We have reliable information to-day that Gen. BUELL is still in command of the army of the Ohio.

CAPTURE OF THE THIRD GEORGIA CAVALRY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Col. KENNETT's Cavalry has had a skirmish with and captured the Third Georgia Cavalry. He paroled the non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE REBEL RAID IN AUGUSTA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

AUGUSTA, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

This place was attacked by a force of mounted rebels 640 strong, with two cannon, under command of a younger brother of Col. JOHN MORGAN, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Their first attack was made by a portion of them on the steamboats *Belfast* and *Florence Miller*, with the intention of capturing them; but although the boats were completely riddled with musket and rifle shots, they made their escape without any person being hurt. In the meantime the rest of the force became engaged with the Union force under Col. BRADFORD, numbering 120 men, the most of whom took refuge in the houses, and fired from the windows with deadly effect on the rebels, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed are three Captains, one of them a younger brother of MORGAN. Among the mortally wounded is the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, a son of G. D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. This heavy loss exasperated the rebels so much that they set fire to every house they were fired upon from, which, spreading to other houses, burned down two squares of the town. The casualties to our force are nine killed and fifteen wounded, though it is feared several citizens were consumed in the burning buildings. With the exception of a few that escaped, the rest of our force, with Col. BRADFORD, were taken prisoners. They left the town above 5 o'clock, taking their prisoners with them.

LATER.

STEAMER VICTOR, NO. 3, OFF AUGUSTA, KY.,
Sunday, Sept. 28—3 P. M.

A few of the prisoners have returned paroled. They still hold Col. BRADFORD. A portion of a force that left Maysville last night, at 12 o'clock, (700 strong, under Col. WILSON,) joined by 300 from Ripley, via Dover, Ky., came into town while the *Victor* lay here, and report they encountered the rebels on their retreat from Augusta to Germantown. They immediately attacked them, the rebels retreating, quickly degenerating into a rout, then a panic, dropping and throwing away everything that impeded their flight, in the direction of Brookville. It is hoped here that when the full Maysville command returns, they will have recaptured Col. BRADFORD and the rest of our men, with most of the rebels.

Lieut.-Col. PRENTICE, second in command of the rebels, lays in Mr. MCKIBBEN's house, so badly wounded it is thought he cannot live till morning.

The Draft in Massachusetts Again Postponed.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The draft in Massachusetts has been again postponed until Oct. 15.

Death of Hon. B. F. Hallett.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Hon. B. F. HALLETT, well known as a distinguished lawyer and politician, died to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Augmentation of the National Forces in South Carolina.

BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Five Millions in Copper Coin to be Issued by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The steamboat *Canonicus* arrived this morning with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment. The regiment is full and is a fine body of men. They go to Suffolk to-day.

Three hundred patients left the Chesapeake Hospital, to-day, for New-York.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora*, returned from Aiken's Landing, to-day, without accomplishing her intended mission. She brings down Surgeon JOHNSON, but not one of our prisoners—yet nearly 300 are on their way to Aiken's Landing and 700 more are at Richmond, ready to come as soon as the Government sends on the required documents.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 25th inst., says that "there are grounds for believing that *the enemy are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad River*. Pinckney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th inst., says that "Gen. BRAGG, with 10,000 men is at Glasgow Junction, and that Gen. ROSSEAU has gone to meet him."

The Norfolk *Union* regards the defeat of Gen. BRAGG's army certain, and says that there are 200,000 National troops between Nashville and Louisville.

Surgeon-Gen. MOORE reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organization to be 99,508. Of these, 19,774 have been furloughed; 2,341 have been discharged, and 7,603 have died. At the Chimborazo Hospital there were received 24,895, of which 2,033 died. At the Winter Hospital the number received was 22,874, of which 1,271 died. The whole number of sick and wounded received in the Petersburgh hospitals was 11,170. There, as in Richmond, the smallest number of deaths have occurred in the hospitals superintended by the ladies.

The Salt bill was passed in the Virginia Legislature.

A bill has passed the Confederate Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coins of the denomination of five, ten and twenty-five cents, to the amount of five millions of dollars, and appropriating two hundred thousand to carry the act into effect.

The death of Capt. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Richmond, from wounds received at Malvern Hill, is reported.

An army officer from Suffolk this afternoon, reports all quiet in that neighborhood, and says that no immediate attack from the rebels is anticipated.

THE MURDER OF GEN. NELSON.

General Davis to be Tried by Court-Martial.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. NELSON.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS is under arrest for killing Gen. NELSON, and will be tried by Court-martial.

The funeral of Gen. NELSON took place to-day. The corpse was inclosed in an elegant metallic casket. The following officers acted as pall bearers: Maj.-Gens. MCCOOK, CRITTENDEN and GRANGER, Brig.-Gens. JACKSON and JOHNSON, Capt. JENKINS, Chief of Staff, and other Staff officers.

The procession formed at the Galt House, at 3 o'clock. It was composed of cavalry, artillery, and about seven regiments of infantry. There was, in addition, a company formed of the old division the gallant NELSON commanded.

The remains were taken to Christ Church, where Rev. Dr. TALBOTT officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. NEWELL and LANGE. Mr. TALBOTT delivered an eloquent address.

After the ceremony had been performed, the remains were conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery and placed in a vault, until they can be removed to "Camp Dick Robinson," according to Gen. NELSON's request.

PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANTRY.

Important Recommendations from Gen. Halleck to the State Governors.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following circular letter from Gen. HALLECK to the Governors of the different States, is published:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

From casualties in the field, and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them.

It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay.

The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill those vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates *who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.*

Without the hope of promotion, there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor.

Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers.

Without good officers, the very best soldiers soon become a mere disorderly mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by the increase of its members.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

STATE POLITICS.

The Anti-Prohibitionists' State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The State Convention of Anti-Prohibitionists assembled in this city to-day.

The Convention met at Voorhees Hall, and was called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

Hon. P. W. ENGS was chosen permanent President, and made an able and eloquent speech in defence of "constitutional rights." He was frequently interrupted during its delivery by enthusiastic applause.

On a call of the roll being made one hundred and ninety-seven delegates answered to their names, nearly every county in the State being represented.

The Convention repudiated all partisan feelings in its deliberations.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was unanimously nominated for Governor, and D. R. FLOYD JONES for Lieutenant-Governor, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That this Covention, repudiating all party platforms, and disavowing entangling alliances with any political organization, do plant ourselves on the Constitution of these United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that we will not sustain any man for office who sets up any higher law by which the rights of the people shall be defined.

Resolved, That the Electors of the State, who are opposed to coercive and sumptuary enactments, are at this time more than ever called upon to give their support to such candidates only, in all parts of the [illegible]

A State Committee was formed, a number of speeches were made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Convention adjourned at 8 o'clock this evening with nine cheers for SEYMOUR and JONES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

Ninth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

PREPARATIONS FOR ORGANIZATION—SPEECHES BY JOHN KEYSER AND HENRY J. RAYMOND.

An influential meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward and vicinity was held last evening at Bleecker Building, for the purpose of forming a Wadsworth and Tremain Club, and of indorsing the nominations made by the recent Republican and Union Convention at Syracuse. The call was signed by the District delegates to Syracuse—JOHN KEYSER, HENRY J. RAYMOND, JAMES A. BRIGGS and ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr.; also, by GEO. STARR, President of the Ward Republican Association, and by A. J. CAMPBELL, President of the Union Association. Mr. KEYSER called the meeting to order, and nominated the following officers:

President—A. J. CAMPBELL.
Vice-Presidents—DAVID MARSH, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, GEO. STARR, and C. LEIGH.
Secretary—NELSON D. THAYER.

A call being made for the report of the Delegates to Syracuse, after the Chairman had made a brief speech, elucidating the objects of the meeting,

Mr. JOHN KEYSER, in a clear and comprehensive statement, detailed the action of the late Syracuse Convention, and briefly alluded to the merits of the various candidates put in nomination by the Republican and Union Party. His speech was received with general favor.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND being called upon, took the stand amid a most flattering welcome. He complimented the report of Mr. KEYSER, saying that it was unnecessary to further comment upon the proceedings of the Convention. For himself, he was a delegate—not from the Republican Party, with which he especially sympathized, but he was the immediate representative of the Union section of the party that is to carry this State. [Applause.] He did not, therefore, feel at liberty at first to exercise solely his political and personal preferences for the distinguished citizen placed in nomination for Governor, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Applause.] But, after taking counsel with loyal men, (and no others,) [applause.] he had cast his vote for the man who said, "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] Their party had been much diminished in numbers from the majority which it had furnished in the volunteers from this State. Perhaps this might not be true of this City—though he believed it was—yet it was true of the northern interior and western portion of the State. Yet those who had been in favor of the South from the beginning of the war, staid at home to taunt the Republicans with the inquiry, Where are your Wide-Awakes? The Wide-Awakes were overwhelmingly represented on the battle-field or under the sod of the South, [applause] and had lost from 60,000 to 75,000 more votes than the Democrats from that cause. He had voted as he did with the conviction that it was the duty of that Convention to give a better representation to the loyal Democrats of the State than had yet been given. He believed now that he had made a mistake—not in the motive of his action, but, in the fact recently developed that it was only necessary to carry their principles into the Democratic ranks to command success and secure for HORATIO SEYMOUR an ignoble and inglorious defeat. [Applause.] The nominations of the Convention met with his hearty and cordial support. [Applause.] Our stake in this campaign transcended infinitely that of any other—the contest was national, not local, and involved the welfare of our common country. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR tells us that we of the North are responsible for the war; that we have not respected the feelings of our Southern brethren—[a laugh]—we elected a President to whom they were opposed. What a high crime and misdemeanor! Yet, we have a right under the Constitution to designate what President we please. [Applause.] Yet Mr. SEYMOUR complains that after we elected our President we inaugurated him, and he had the temerity to persist in taking the office. [Laughter.] It seemed to him that the greatest temerity was exhibited by Mr. SEYMOUR in complanning of it. [Applause.] But, says Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. LINCOLN should have resigned, and then we should have appeased the South and carried on the Government without a war. Yes, but it would have been at a sacrifice far worse than war with all its horrors. After such a submission, what would there be of Government worth living for, or worth preserving? Better, far better bow down to the most tyrannical aristocracy of Europe, than to thus acknowledge our incapacity for self-government. [Applause.] We chose the more manly part. We told the South that we had always submitted when they controlled the Government, though we were in the majority, and now they must do the same when they were in the minority. [Applause.] Upon that issue, after plotting, planning and preparing for twenty-five years, in Congress, Cabinet, army, navy, and everwhere, using all the power of the Government in the interest of treason, the South was plunged, by designing leaders, not by the people, into war with the Government, and HORATIO SEYMOUR thinks we did wrong to accept the issue, instead of surrendering at once. [Applause. A VOICE—"He is a traitor."] The people of the South had been led to believe that the North would be divided in the event of the war, and that they would have the benefit of sympathy from at least half our people.

A VOICE—They believe it now.

Mr. RAYMOND—Not unless HORATIO SEYMOUR can be elected Governor. They will have reason to believe it if he can be elected. [Applause.] Never had such efforts been put forth by any people. The French Republic, with England, Austria, Prussia and Russia against her, only put into the field 600,000 men, while the loyal North has already sent out over a million of men, who stand true to the stars and stripes. [Applause.] The material aid given by the people is incalculable, and but faintly represented by the enormous loans made to the Government. And yet we find HORATIO SEYMOUR seeking office with the unmistakable design of crippling the efforts of the Government, and rendering unavailable the vast resources of the people, contributed to put down this gigantic rebellion. Mr. SEYMOUR pretends to quote Republican journals—the *Tribune*, Albany *Journal* and New-York TIMES—as assailing the Government, and arrays them as his allies. But, said the speaker while I would urge the Government to greater activity, energy and efficiency in putting down the rebellion. Mr. SEYMOUR finds fault with the Government for fighting at all. [Applause.] My complaint has been that the Government did not strike where the blows would be most effective; that it did not put a man in military power who was most distinguished for fighting [thunders of applause,] and have invested men with high military command, whose plain distinction was that they did not fight. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR complains, not that the Government don't fight enough, but that it fights at all. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR has been disgusted at the idea of freeing the slave of a rebel, and must be much more so since the President's proclamation, though he has made no speech on that subject since the proclamation. But is not this cry against emancipation a bugbear? Mr. SEYMOUR must pretend to admit that we have a right to kill a rebel, and to take his horse, his ox, his ass—all his property. But when we come to take the slave, Mr. SEYMOUR says, "Oh, no!" [Laughter.] Why not? "Oh, gentle shepherd tell me why." [Laughter.] What laws protect a rebel's slave that do not protect his life and his other property? Has our enemy a right to dictate to us how we shall wage war? We are the challenged party and have the right to choose our weapons. [Applause.] The South first took up the sword. Wo be to them that shall sheath it first. [Applause.] We have the right to take the slave of a rebel—shall the rebel dictate to us what we shall do with the slave after we have got him? We have been vainly endeavoring to wage war upon the humane principles set forth to Europe by Mr. SEWARD through Minister ADAMS. We forgot that we had to deal with barbarians, and that we could not afford to bind up with the left hand the wounds made with the right. [Applause.] We have now come to the time when we shall wage war as war, and not as half peace. [Applause.] In all probability, when the war is ended, we shall have no more American Slavery cursing this continent, and it is not likely that the voice of mourning will be heard in our streets, or the sound of music be forever ceased in consequence. [Applause.] The war, begun to protect Slavery, will end in the destruction of Slavery; and the Republic shall stand before the world without a reproach, even from England, which is responsible for giving us Slavery. We asked no odds of England to gain or to maintain our independence, and should the occasion offer, would teach her that we would submit to no dictation in our internal affairs. [Great applause.] There was no such thing in the book as disunion. The North or the South must conquer. If SEYMOUR is elected, it will cheer the South, gladden the heart of JEFF. DAVIS, and illuminate Richmond with bonfires. He felt justified, under the circumstance, and mindful of all the dictates of personal and political propriety, to denounce HORATIO SEYMOUR, and all who acted with him, as really and truly agents of the rebel Government of JEFF. DAVIS. [Applause.] Of course, our Government had made many mistakes. It was not possible that it should do otherwise under the circumstances, surrounded as it was with traitors and spies, who had not even yet been thoroughly weeded out. HORATIO SEYMOUR can find excuses for the crimes of the rebels, but he has not the smallest excuse for the trifling mistakes of the Constitutional rulers of the land. [Applause.] The Union candidate, Gen. WADSWORTH, is the equal, if not the superior, of Mr. SEYMOUR in all the personal and political [illegible] the South [illegible] soil by [illegible] He thought no honest man could grudge his share of the tax for expenses of the war which would produce these results, together with universal emancipation. He counseled the most vigorous efforts for the defeat of the secession ticket in this State, saying: "The election of SEYMOUR is substantially the election of a rebel and a traitor." [Applause, and a voice "That's so."]

The meeting at the conclusion, on motion of Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, passed a vote of thanks to Mr. RAYMOND for his stirring address, and carried into effect an amendment giving him three rousing cheers. Mr. JAMES H. BRIGGS was then called upon, but declined to speak owing to the lateness of the hour.

Messrs. W. E. SMITH, DAVID MARSH, C. M. EGGLESON and J. B. ALLEN were appointed a Committee to name prominent officers of the Association and to select five temporary delegates to the Wadsworth and Tremain Central Committee.

The Republican and Union State Central Committee.

This Committee met yesterday afternoon, Hon. W. P. ANGELL in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. FIELD, of Orleans, Judge LOW, of Sullivan County, was chosen permanent Chairman of the Committee, who took his seat, after a short speech, in which he stated that the greatest energy was necessary to secure the election of the ticket nominated at Syracuse, and the Congressmen in the doubtful districts.

Messrs. BENJAMIN FIELD, of Orleans County, and ISAAC SHERMAN, of New-York, were chosen Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee.

It was resolved that the Executive Committee consist of the three officers, and six members to be appointed by the Chair.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Walter L. Sessions, of Chatauqua; Abraham Wakeman, of New-York; Charles Jones, of Kings; Chas. R. Richards, of Rensselaer; W. S. Lincoln, of Tioga; Hamilton Harris, of Albany.

On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary be authorized to employ two assistants.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved that Mr. JAMES KELLY, of this City, be added to the Executive Committee, as his services were too valuable to be lost to the Committee just appointed.

Mr. KELLY remarked that he would work just as hard in as out of the Committee. The gentlemen from the rural committee were aware that the work was the hardest in this City. If he had been a member of the Convention he should have moved for a larger representation in the Central Committee from New-York and Kings County.

Mr. SESSIONS was opposed to Mr. WAKEMAN's motion, as Brooklyn and New-York had three members out of nine. The Committee was large enough for all practical purposes.

Mr. KELLY wished to ask, as a special favor, to be excused from serving on the Committee, as he could not do his duty as much as he desired.

Mr. WAKEMAN withdrew his motion.

The Chairman suggested that the members might give their views as to the mode of carrying on the canvass, as the result was very important.

The Committee then went into secret session.

Union Meeting in the Twentieth Ward.

A ratification meeting is to be held to-night at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, WM. E. ROBINSON, HORACE GREELEY and JAMES A. BRIGGS are among the invited speakers.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Proposed Big Gun—Another Nomination made for Street Commissioner, and Rejected.

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the chair. The excitement about the Street Commissionership again filled the lobby to overflowing with a crowd of spectators.

Mr. BOOLE introduced resolutions proposing to refer to the Committee on National Affairs a diagram and communication in respect to a new and extraordinary cannon, designed to throw a shot of one thousand pounds' weight, and which, the inventors claim, would sink any iron-clad vessel or battery that can be floated. They are unable, however, to bear the whole expense of experimenting with it, and wish the City to aid them.

Mr. FARLEY proposed that the matter should go to the Mayor, who seemed to be ambitious to take a leading part in arranging defences for the harbor.

The papers were referred, as moved by Mr. BOOLE.

Some routine business was transacted, and then a communication from the Mayor was read, nominating Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES for Street Commissioner.

Mr. BOOLE seemed not to know who Mr. JAQUES was, and moved to refuse to confirm his nomination.

Mr. DAYTON obtained the floor, and was permitted to express his opinions fully in respect to the removal of Mr. KNAPP, and of the character of Mr. JAQUES. He denounced the former, because Mr. KNAPP was disgraced, without proving anything against his official action, by the assertion that he had been "derelict in duty." A majority of this Board had so declared, and this declaration had been strengthened by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. If the opinion of Mr. BRONSON had been otherwise, the majority of the Board would have coincided with him.

Mr. BOOLE—That's so.

Mr. DAYTON thought the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was "a mere make-weight." The present nominee for the office the speaker eulogized, and urged his confirmation.

Mr. FROMENT moved to refer the nomination to a Special Committee.

Mr. BOOLE explained that he was opposed to confirming the nomination because Mr. JAQUES was a lawyer. They did not want legal talent, but a practical man.

Mr. DAYTON—Then you would not vote for any lawyer for the office?

Mr. BOOLE—I did not say that.

Mr. DAYTON—Oh! Then give some other reason against Mr. JAQUES.

Mr. BOOLE—Well, in this case, I do not see fit to vote for a lawyer.

Mr. DAYTON proposed to refer the matter to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Mr. BRADY was surprised at this. He did not understand why Mr. DAYTON wished to defer the appointment of his friend by a reference to a Committee.

Mr. DAYTON wished to answer the point, but the Chair drowned his voice in rapping to order.

Mr. BRADY was indignant that he should be interrupted by Mr. DAYTON, and thought he (Mr. D.) did not understand parliamentary usage as well as he ought to.

This started Mr. DAYTON to his feet, with a call to order—that Mr. B. was personal in his remarks. But the Chair ruled him out of order. Mr. DAYTON thereupon resumed his seat with a smile, and Mr. BRADY continued and concluded his remarks.

Finally, the nomination was rejected by a vote of 10 to 5.

The time of the next meeting was then discussed.

Mr. SMITH was opposed to adjourning till to-morrow unless the committee to whom was referred the proposition to remove Chief Engineer CRAVEN, would then report. Otherwise he was in favor of taking a recess till 7 o'clock that evening. The charge of "dereliction of duty" ought to be sustained, or Mr. CRAVEN freed from all imputation.

The Board declined to take the recess, and adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The New Court-house—Legal Proceedings Ordered to Obtain Money to go on with its Construction.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

The first interesting subject that came up was a motion by Mr. BLUNT to discharge the Special Committee on the New Court-house from the further consideration of the Mayor's nomination (Mr. TIMOTHY CHURCHILL) for New City Hall Commissioner. Mr. BLUNT said the work of building the Court-house was delayed, and he wished to show the public that he was desirous of having it proceed without the least hindrance.

The President called Mr. ELY to the Chair, and, taking the floor, stated that he also was in favor of having the work get on uninterrupted. The Mayor had refused to sign warrants by which money could be obtianed for payments on the work, and in consequence it had been carried on for some time past by issuing certificates, which had been given to both workmen and contractors. The former, however, being unable to wait a long time for their money, were obliged to sell their scrip at a great discount. This state of affairs was shameful, and he heartily desired to see a change brought about. This could be done only when the Mayor should nominate a practical man for the work—a man that this Board could consent to appoint to the position in question.

Mr. BLUNT went into a review of the whole subject, to show that it was not the Mayor, but this Board, that was to blame for the trouble complained of. All that was wanted to put the difficulty in the way of being soon settled was to act on the nomination sent in. If it should be rejected, another one could succeed it; but while it awaited final action, the trouble would continue.

The motion to discharge the Committee was lost.

The Board then took up the Mayor's veto of the resolution authorizing the Court-house Committee to take legal proceedings to get possession of the funds for constructing the new Court-house. It was forthwith passed, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections, by a vote of eight to four.

Mr. BLUNT thereupon desired to have his vote recorded in the negative on the resolution passed in November last, taking the work of building the new Court-house from the hands of the Special Legislative Committee and assigning it to the new City Hall Commission, pursuant to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. He was absent when the resolution was passed, but the Board then passed a resolution giving him the privilege of recording his vote on the question as he chose. He now availed himself of this privilege.

Mr. STEWART immediately raised the point of order that Mr. BLUNT's term of office, which he was serving at that time, having expired with the year, he was not entitled to the privilege claimed. This was sustained by the chair, and at once disposed of the matter.

Mr. BLUNT pursued the subject still further. He believed that if Mr. BRONSON was again asked for his advice on the subject, he would answer that he meant by his former opinion that the building of a City Hall belonged to the Commission now in charge of the Court House construction, and that that work belonged to the Supervisors.

Mr. STEWART moved to order the Court House Committee to resume charge of the work, taking it out of the hands of the City Hall Commission.

Mr. LITTLE feared such a course would make a great deal of trouble. He advised that they should await the result of the movement already ordered, of taking proceedings to obtain the money refused by the Mayor for continuing the work.

At this point, a motion by Mr. PURDY to lay the whole matter on the table, was carried.

The Board soon after adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday next.

Addresses by Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.

Hon. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, will address the citizens of this City to-night at the Cooper Institute, and those of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee. Mr. HAMILTON formerly represented his State in the United States Congress, and was one of the most eloquent orators from the South. He was not swayed from his allegiance by the ragamuffins of his section, but firmly stood by the Union through good report and through evil report, and was on account thereof subjected to threats and indignities which would appal a man of less nerve and thorough determination. All the property he possessed was taken from him, and he escaped to the borders without shoes and nothing but rags to his back. He is now in New-York, and has been induced by several prominent citizens to speak in this City previous to proceeding to Washington.

NOTICE.—We are requested to call attention to STIMSON's novel checker-board advertisement, which appears on the sixth page of the TIMES to-day. The idea is a novel one, for while our subscribers are reading the advertisements, they can likewise indulge in a cheerful game of checkers.

GOUGH AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—JOHN B. GOUGH, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, at Cooper Institute. The proceeds of the lecture will be expended in the publication of *The Army Hymn Book*, of which the Association has already circulated in the army about 110,000 copies.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

The prospects of the State Fair are encouraging. There are 600 stock pens. There will be a full show of the finest horses. The cattle and swine exhibition will be as good as ever. The show of sheep will be better than that of any previous year. The fruit and flowers are magnificent, and never at any State Fair been equaled. Most of the departments will be full. The weather, to-day, has been cloudy and cold, keeping back exhibitors. This evening, however, they are arriving in considerable numbers, and the hotels and private houses are filling up. The opening of the show, to-morrow, will be a splendid affair, and a great crowd will, without doubt, be present.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She has 82 passengers for Boston.

On the 27th the *Europa* passed the *Kangaroo*, and and on the 28th instant, the *Australasian*, bound east.

The *Europa* brings no specie.

Arrival of the Keystone State—Admiral Dupont a Passenger.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The United Steamer *Keystone State* has arrived here from Port Royal. Admiral DUPONT and Capt. RODGERS come as passengers in her.

Negro Colonization.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF NEW-GRANADA FOR THE POMEROY COLONY.

Extract from a Private Letter.

PANAMA, N. G., Sept. 15, 1862.

I have read with great interest what has been said in your papers about Senator POMEROY's colonization scheme. I am glad to see it has received its quietus for the present. If the colonists should leave, as proposed, on the 1st of October next, *it would meet with a most disastrous fate*. I believe New-Granada, and all of the Central American States, will oppose such an immigration as that proposed under the immediate protection of the United States Government, though probably if arrangements were made with these Governments for the colonists to become citizens of New-Granada or Central America, they might receive a cordial welcome; they are too jealous of the United States to permit them to come in the manner proposed by Mr. POMEROY.

The Chiriqui Company, or rather Mr. A. W. THOMPSON, does not own an acre of land in Chiriqui. *The grants of land made by the province of Chiriqui to private individuals, who transferred them to Thompson, have lapsed years ago for non-fulfillment.* I think the Congress of New-Granada decided to that effect three years ago. *The Thompson grants are so much waste paper.*

Mr. POMEROY, in his address, states November is the time in this climate for planting rice, cotton, coffee and sugar, in which he is mistaken. The bush is felled during the dry season, from January till May, and the seed is planted with the first showers falling that month. The rice crop is ready in September, coffee in October, and Sugar in January. *November is one of the wettest months in the year*, when little or no labor can be done in the field.

You ask my opinion as to whether New-Granada will encourage settlers from among the blacks. As far as this section is concerned, the whites, and many of the colored part of the population, are opposed to a negro immigration, but the Government of this State being now in the hands of the colored people, such an immigration would be well received here, if the colonists came as colonists under the laws of New-Granada and take the oath of allegiance to her. If they come under the protection of the United States, and as a United States colony, I think their settlement on the Isthmus will be resisted, or at least that an attempt to resist will be made.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2789, 2791, 2793, 2799, 2803, 2805, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2823, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839. *Part II.*—Nos. 2696, 2700, 2702, 2706, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2746, 2752, 2754.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen Arriving in Town from their Summer tours of pleasure are not recognized by even their most intimate friends until they have exchanged their bruised and battered hats for one of KNOX's late and piquant styles. A Knox Hat is the only one in keeping with the beauty of the golden September days—a fact which all may discover by calling at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Oriole, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Prince, Col. Mix, Mary Girard, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Freeman, Capt. O'Neil, Lieut. Lawrence, Lieut. Douglas, Capt. Pierson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Craig, and 6 discharged soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 56 | Sun sets.... 5 43 | Moon sets....12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 23 | Gov. Island. 2 12 | Hell Gate.... 3 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriole, Newbern Sept. 26, and Hatteras Inlet 30th, to U. S. Quartermaster. Sept. 29, passed a fore-and-aft schr., loaded with hay, ashore on Winter-quarter Shoal, the cargo strewn along the beach.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Deye, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet 24th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. Left Fortress Monroe 28th.

U. S. steam transport Ratapsco, Bearse, Washington 45 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Morgan, Fortress Monroe 44 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Butcher, Washington, D. C., 32 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Bushwick, Ketchum, Fortress Monroe 10 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. ship Onward, Nickels, Port Royal, S. C., 11 ds. Sept. 22, off Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer James Adger, cruising.

French steam corvette [illegible], Commander [illegible] la Mure, Vera Cruz Sept. 18. She mounts 4 guns; has engines of 250 horse power, a crew of 134 men, and is [illegible] tons burden. She brings a mail.

U. S. steam transport Delaware, Green, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George Knight, Welch, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Gen. Shields, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer George Senickson, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., 55 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Ship Far West, Page, Dunkirk 30 ds., in ballast Wm. T. Frost. Experienced a severe gale from S. W.; blew away lower maintopsail, main-spencer and foretopmast-staysail. Sept. 23, lat. 42 10, lon. 60, was boarded by a boat from bark Queen Victoria, of and from Dublin for New-York, short of water; supplied her.

Ship Champion, (of Boston,) Besbee, Calcutta May 12, with mdse. to Bassett & Bacon.

Ship Wm. B. Travis, Hooper, Fortress Monroe 11 ds., in ballast to James Colden.

Bark Elizabeth Cann, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Warren Point, Ireland, 38 ds., via Yarmouth, N. S., where she put in for repairs, in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Abbyla, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Chandler, Boston Sept. 12, with mdse. to master. Is bound to Havana, and came to this port for repairs, having on Sept. 17, lat. 34 33, lon. 71 20, experienced a hurricane, which carried away foretopgallantmast, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Sept. 10, with hides, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Sept. 25, off Chincoteague, saw steamship Cahawba, with a ship in tow; strg. S.

Bark Sparkling Sea, (of New-Haven,) Manson, Key West 24 ds., via Port Royal 12 ds., with stores to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Palmyra, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Belfast 49 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Francis Secor, Thompson, Fortress Monroe 12 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Mary Edson, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Yorktown 8 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Deux Edouard, (Fr.,) Lapradella, Martinique 30 ds., in ballast to F. Cousinery & Co.

Bark Mendi, Auld, New-Orleans 27 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Magnolia, McCullough, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark J. M. Hicks, Freeman, Alexandria, Va., 16 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Jeanie, (of Boston,) Fletcher, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig H. G. Berry, (of Boston,) Race, Bordeaux Aug. 24, to Yates & Porterfield. Sld. in co. with brig Islander, of Mandale, for Montreal. Sept. 19, lat. 42 50, lon. 56 40, encountered a heavy gale from S. S. E. to S. S. W., which lasted 8 hours.

Brig Belle of the Bay, (of Mystic,) Washington, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master. Sept. 29, Absecom bearing W. 15 miles, spoke Br. bark Abbyla, from Boston for Havana—was returning to New-York, having, Sept. 17, in lat. 34 33, lon. 71 20, been partly dismasted, and had bulwarks stove.

Brig Hope, (Br., of St. Vincent's,) Young, St. Kitts Sept. 7, via St. Vincent's Sept. 15, in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 12, with sugar, &c., to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br., of Demerara,) Larkin, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Crowell, Alexandria, Va., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Ocean Spray, Stubbs, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. Smith, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) McLellan, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Paysan, Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 10, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Pauline, (Hamb.,) Harons, Cuidad Bolivar Aug. 29, with hides, &c., to order.

Brig Triumph, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Murphy, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. to A. Hubbard.

Brig Conquest, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Grand Turk 14 ds., with salt to master.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Areceibo, P. R., Sept. 14, with sugar to Thomas James.

Brig Water Lily, Tilton, Rio Grande, Brazil, May 8, with hides and hair to Richards & Peard.

Brig New Era, (of Providence,) Usher, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Brig Matron, (of Newport,) Taylor, Norfolk 4 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Ship Arcole, from Havre.
Bark W. A. Platenius, from Alexandria.
Bark M. Williamson, from Yorktown.
Bark Clifton, from Hampton Roads.—(By pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 16.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 30—Arr. steamer Norman, Philadelphia; ships Lizzie Moses, Calcutta; Old Dominion, Liverpool; David Godfrey, "Elmina;" brigs R. B. Minturn, Turks Island; Lark, do.; L. M. Merritt, Cadiz; schr. John Elliott, Cape Haytien.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Sept. 14, Br. brig Gen. Williams, to commence ldg. on the 15th for Baltimore. The Br. bark Florida 25th.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, May 8, brigs Herald, hence, just arr.; Mary Elizabeth, hence, arr. May 5.

At Grand Turk, Sept. 16, bark Evening Star, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Milo, (Br.,) for do.; Ada, (Br.,) do.

At Areceibo, P. R., Sept. 14, Br. schr. Mary Ann, for Halifax in 2 ds., the only vessel in port.

At Ruatan Island, Sept. 7, brig Josephus, for Baltimore in 10 ds.

At Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 12, Br. brig Lady Chapman, Cooper, for New-York, ldg.

PERSONAL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

JOSEPH CLARK.—ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE to JOSEPH CLARK, aged seventy-six years, will be thankfully received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office.

S. DRAPER, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY wagon, leather top, made by Parker, will be sold low. Apply at WAIT'S stable, No. 381 4th-av.

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No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

STATIONERY.

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AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

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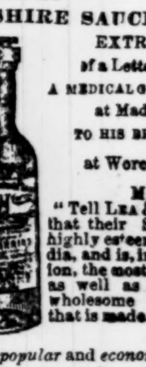

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EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 18[illegible].

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The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

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Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

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CHEAP FOR CASH.
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Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.

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